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# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 44.—Vol. I. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862. ONE PENNY



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY. (See page 675.)



## Notes of the Week.

THE annual general meeting of the committee and supporters of the Cancer Hospital of Brompton was held in the board-room on Friday last. Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., presided. The surgeon's report stated that the completion of the eleventh year of the existence of the hospital strengthened the opinion previously expressed—that cancer may be cured. The large number of cases which had come under the care of the surgeons had enabled them to arrive at data which, without the existence of the special hospital, could not have been obtained. Many surgeons and physicians, who had signed a protest against the hospital on the ground of its special character, had since acknowledged its usefulness by sending patients from their own hospitals to receive its benefits. Since the hospital had been established in 1851, the out-patients had numbered 3,635, and the in-patients 929; total, 3,964. Of this number 1,155 out-patients and 775 in-patients had been discharged with the disease arrested or relieved. These who had discontinued attendance on account of living too far from London, and not having the necessary means of attending, had been 1,237; while those who died at their own residences had numbered 271. The in-patients successfully operated on had been 48, and 90 had died in the hospital. These were the results up to the end of the last year. The number of out-patients now under treatment was 452. The report of the committee stated that the arrangements of the new building were excellent; but the receipts had not been sufficient to meet the liabilities, and the charity was upwards of £2,000 in debt. On the motion of the Rev. J. B. Owen, seconded by Mr. D. Mocatta, the report was unanimously adopted.

THE half-yearly report of the directors of the Metropolitan Railway, just issued, in anticipation of the meeting of shareholders, states that the railway is now practically completed, and that the opening of the line for public traffic has now become only a question of weeks. The report states that the relations of the company with the Great Western and Great Northern Railway Companies, also with the Corporation of London, are in a satisfactory state. The Great Northern Company have nearly completed their hotel curve at King's-cross, and the Great Western have made great progress with the construction of a station at Bishop's-road, Paddington, for the use of the Metropolitan Company. The Corporation of London have passed the Markets' Bill, and have authorized their Markets' Improvement Committee to purchase the lands necessary for the extension of this and the Great Western Companies, and also for the new meat market and its approaches in Smithfield. It has now become necessary that this company should forthwith execute the eastern curve at King's-cross and make the extension line and station works at Smithfield; it is also desirable that the company should be provided with means for widening the line between King's-cross and Victoria-street. The directors propose that the additional capital of £500,000 authorised by the Act of 1861, which they believe will be adequate for all the purposes of the company, be now created; and they recommend that it be raised by shares carrying a preferential dividend of five per cent., to be offered rateably amongst the present proprietors. Resolutions for the purpose will be submitted to the meeting. The raising of the additional capital will also obviate the necessity for the immediate re-sale of the very valuable surplus lands of the company, which the directors are advised will not realize their full value until the railway is in complete operation. The directors have not yet made any definite arrangements with regard to the Finsbury Extension capital, but they trust that before long they will be in a position to report that the arrangements for carrying out this most desirable project have been perfected. The statement of receipts and payments to 30th June, 1862, shows that the amount received on share capital and debenture bonds, and other sources, amounted to £1,115,374 10s., and the expenditure to £1,125,919 4s. 10d., leaving a balance of £20,455 5s. 2d.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON is having a full-length portrait of himself painted in the uniform of the Master of the Trinity House, and doubtless intended for the Corporation of Elder Brethren. Another portrait, in plain dress, of the noble viscount is in hand for the town-hall of Tiverton; and the pictorial illustrations of the noble viscount would not be complete if he were not painted in the robes of the Order of the Garter—though we are unable to give the name of the fortunate artist entrusted with this commission.

At a general meeting of Academicians, a report was brought up from the council recommending the creation of a Retired Class of Academicians, into which the veteran of art may ascend at the close of his active labours, and in which he may enjoy the glory of his past achievements and the ceremonial rights and dignities of his position, without occupying the seat of a younger and more active man. The proposal was accepted without a dissenting voice. A Retired Academician will receive £100 a year pension. Three or four Academicians will probably retire at once, and thus open the door to as many associates to enter on the full duties of the Academy.

ON Monday morning the opening of the oyster market took place with the customary formalities, Mr. Deering, the clerk of Billingsgate-market, attended by his deputies, presiding. There were several snacks from Colchester, Queensborough, Whitstable, Milton, Faversham, and Chiswick, the hatches of which were opened immediately after the ceremony. The cargoes found ready purchasers at high prices, Natives (Queensborough), fine samples, realising 21s.; Old Barleys, 16s. to 18s.; and Commons, 12s. to 11s. per bushel.

THE telescopic comet which was observed on the 2nd ult. by M. Tempel at Marseilles, was observed a few hours before at Athens by M. Julius Schmidt, director of the Observatory of that city. Notwithstanding the moonlight, the new body was visible with the naked eye, but its brilliancy has considerably declined since then. M. Schmidt continued to observe it until the 11th. MM. Simon and Tempel have determined some of its positions; and M. Weiss, of Vienna, has made a rough calculation of its orbit. Whether this comet be the same as that which the *Osservatore Romano* of the 26th ult. states to have been discovered on the preceding day by Father Rosa, still remains to be proved. Father Rosa, as assistant-astronomer to the Collegio Romano, saw the comet in the constellation Camelopardalus, the positions being—July 25th, mean time of Rome: 11h. 50min. 0sec.; right ascension, 5h. 36min. 50sec.; north declination, 70deg. 9min. 43sec.; its motion per hour in right ascension was 16 seconds retrograde, and in declination 73 seconds northwards. Now, if this comet be identical with M. Tempel's, its progress appears extremely strange; since from Cassiopea, where M. Tempel first saw it, it went to Bootes, and was on the 25th in Camelopardalus. But, on consulting a map of the stars, it will be seen that Cassiopea and Camelopardalus lie close together near the pole, while Bootes lies at a considerable distance from the pole, and on the opposite side, so that the comet must, in the course of a month, have gone backwards and forwards, describing something like an isosceles spherical triangle having a very narrow base and long sides, which is hardly credible. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that Father Rosa's is a new comet.

ON Friday last the pavement on the south side of the New Westminster-bridge was opened to pedestrians, and with the exception of fixing the lamps on the south side of the bridge, this handsome and expensive structure is now finished. The view up the river toward Battersea and Vauxhall is very fine, owing to the facilities offered by the extreme lowness of the balustrades. There is also a good view of the Houses of Parliament to be obtained from that side of the bridge.

## Foreign News.

## FRANCE.

THE *Independence Belge* states that Garibaldi's speech at Marsala has so discomfited the Emperor, that all the benefits he derived from drinking the Vichy waters have been nullified.

A Paris letter says:—"It is now quite certain that for the first time for several years the Emperor will be in Paris on his fete day, August 15. The corps diplomatique will pay their respects to him on that day, and it is expected that in answer to Mgr. Chigi, the Pope's nuncio, his Majesty will make a political speech of high importance. It can scarcely be doubted that the speech will make reference, and that in no light or trivial way, to the affairs of Rome. I rather think that it will turn out that the Emperor will propose on August 15 some impossible congress—because neither England nor any other non-scheming Power could ever ask the Pope, in his quality as a temporal monarch, to abdicate his throne. It is not officially demonstrated, though no human being (except perhaps a few fanatics) doubts the fact, that the Papal Government is exasperated by its subjects.

## ITALY.

The following proclamation has been issued by Garibaldi, dated Bois Fiuggi—

"Young Comrades,—The holy cause of our country unites us again to-day. Without asking where we are going, with smiles upon your lips you have hastened hither to fight against arrogant foreign rulers. I ask only of Providence to preserve me your confidence. I can promise nothing but toils and troubles, but confidently rely upon your self-denial; for well do I know you. O mutilated remnant of glorious battles! It is unnecessary to ask of you bravery in the fight, but I must ask you to preserve discipline, without which no army can exist. The Romans, by their discipline, were enabled to become the masters of the world. Strive to gain the affections of the people, as you knew how to do in 1860, as well as the esteem of our valiant army, in order to bring about the unity of the country. Upon this occasion also the brave Sicilians will be the forerunners of the great destinies to which the country is called."

The King has issued the following proclamation:—"To my people,—At the time when Europe is rendering homage to the wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see young people carried away by illusions, and, forgetful of the duty of gratitude due to our best allies, make of the name of Rome, that name which is the desire of all, the signal for war. When the hour for the accomplishment of the enterprise shall arrive, the voice of the King will not be heard. Every other summons is that of rebellion and of civil war. The responsibility and the rigour of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to my words. I shall know how to preserve the dignity of the crown and of Parliament, in order to have the right of demanding from the whole of Europe justice for Italy."

The French have reoccupied the positions upon the Roman frontiers which they had recently evacuated.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ferrari requested explanations from the Ministry with respect to the proclamation issued by the King. Signor Batazzi replied that the manifesto was occasioned by the enrolments of volunteers, and the false reports which had been circulated that the Government was secretly in favour of them. It was requisite that the misunderstanding should cease. He hoped that Garibaldi, knowing the firm will of the King, would submit to his wishes, and that a civil war would be avoided. (Applause.) The Chamber, after a short discussion, expressed its approval of the noble and firm words of the King, and passed to the order of the day.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Provisional Prefect of Palermo:—

"Fermentation has agitated the public mind for some time past. A report has been spread that the Government does not disapprove the events which have occurred. Respect for the laws has alone prevented its opposing them by force. Now, however, that the meetings, by taking up arms, have assumed a military character, they are forbidden by the laws of the Government. Citizens are warned to beware of this. Let those who have yielded to delusion turn to their homes. The Government cannot renounce its mission, cannot permit any name, however dear to the country, to usurp the prerogatives of Victor Emmanuel, the king chosen by the nation."

An address from some of the Roman ladies to Garibaldi is published in the *Italia*, in which they say that "Rome may now be called the land of the dead," but that they look for deliverance to Garibaldi. The following is Garibaldi's reply: "Roman Matrons,—Rome or death! I have heard these words resound from the lofty slopes of Sebe to the piled-up rocks of the Alps. Rome or death! That is the oath taken by the proud sons of Palestro and Palermo. Women! do not blaspheme by calling Rome the land of the dead. How could there be dead in the heart of Italy—in the heart of the world? The ashes of Rome, the ashes of her unhappy sons, have been buried; but these ashes are so impregnate with life as to be able to regenerate the world. Rome is a word that will arouse peoples as the tempest raises the waves. Rome, the mother of Italian grandeur. Was it not its history of giants, its wonderful ruins, that kindled in my young soul the flame of the beautiful, the ardour of generous designs. Rome! oh, Rome! who is not urged by thy very name to take arms for thy deliverance? Who feels not thus has not derived the tender embrace of a mother, the ardent kiss of a lover. Such a one has only to restore a base heart to its original clay. Ladies, I am with you to death."

## RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Independence* relates the following, which he says was communicated to him by an officer who was an eyewitness:—"An officer of the regiment Ismailofski, having endeavoured to excite the soldiers to revolt, was seized by them. The Emperor was informed of the fact. On the eve of the festival of the regiment, he came amongst them as usual. He called the officers around him, and in an impressive tone he expressed his astonishment that a traitor should have been found in a regiment which he had always particularly distinguished, of which he formed a part, and which he esteemed and loved above all. Then, referring to himself, he asked what they had to reproach him with? Had he not devoted himself entirely to the interests of the country? Was he not working night and day for its progress and prosperity? What more did they desire? Let them speak out. On hearing these words, all the officers gave expression to the most devoted sentiments; they said that for one wretch a whole regiment ought not to be condemned, and, kissing the hands and dress of the Emperor, they renewed their oath of fidelity. The scene was truly touching."

## GREECE.

An Athens letter of the 25th ult. says:—"Our state is still the same, and though the Court instructs its partisans to say that it has the support of England and France, and though it allows its friends to attribute to it the project of conquering Epirus and Thessaly, it nevertheless is losing ground every day, and makes no progress in recovering the national sympathies, which it seems to have irretrievably lost. We hear much of an expected descent of Garibaldi on our coasts. The public gives no credit to these rumours, but the Government is alarmed, and stands upon its guard. The garrison of Athens is held always ready to

take up arms: the King's palace is guarded militarily, and the royal navy has received orders to keep a strict watch in the Gulf of Athens, and along the coast of Arcadia. It is not at all unlikely that the fleet has been sent away to remove it from the reach of any influence of the capital, but the precaution is a clever one. Garibaldi made his appearance, it is probable enough that the fleet sent to arrest him would serve as an escort of honour to him here. Prince Peter of Oldenburg, a general in the Russian service, and uncle to our Queen, has been passing a week at Athens. The official journals have hinted that he had a secret mission from his Government, but nobody believes it."

## MEXICO.

The *Paris Patrie* is informed that, according to the orders sent out the commander of the French troops in Mexico, the country occupied by the reinforcements now on their way will be located in the plain between Combes and Orizaba. The embarkation of the reinforcements will continue during the whole of the present month. General Bazaine, who commands the first division of infantry, will leave about the 20th. It may, therefore, be expected that all the troops France is sending to Mexico will have arrived at their destination in the beginning of October, when active operations will commence without delay, and be in full progress in the month of November, the most favourable for long marches in this part of America.

## CHINA.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* says:—"The last accounts from Shanghai announce that operations against the rebels were also to be suspended during the months of July and August, on account of the great heat, and that they will be resumed in September. In the meantime all the preparations necessary for the siege of Nankin will be completed. Prince Kong has placed at the disposal of the allies all the military resources possessed by the Chinese Government. Two European officers who had been sent to visit the arsenal at Pekin found a quantity of siege artillery, which may be turned to account, and they have organised companies of military workmen to prepare the stores required by the engineers for the intended attack. They have also discovered in the Imperial archives a very exact plan of the present fortifications of Nankin."

## AMERICA.

Another naval engagement has taken place, the particulars of which are obtained from different sources. A special dispatch to the *Chicago Times*, from Memphis on the 20th ult., says the Arkansas, Confederate iron-plated ram, succeeded in running through the whole fleet before Vicksburg, and that Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring a broadside into her as she passed. The rebels acknowledge that one 7-inch shell pointed shot went through her, but assert this is the only damage she sustained. The reason, since the next morning showed that the Arkansas was making repairs, but she did not appear to be in any danger of sinking. The Navy Department at Washington had received the following official account:—"Cairo, July 21.—The rebel gunboat Arkansas, with 12 rifle 68-pounders came out of Yazoo river on Tuesday. She encountered the Tyler, Carondelet, and ram Lancaster. After a running fight of ten miles the Carondelet closed with the rebel vessel. Both vessels grounded side by side, the rebel vessel being ahead, maintaining a running fight, until the fleet was reached. Our transports being in range prevented an effective fire from our gunboats. The Arkansas succeeded in getting to Vicksburg under the shelter of her batteries, to approximate much injured. Total Union loss, twenty-seven killed and wounded."

The following is the Confederate account of the engagement:—"Vicksburg, July 15.—We engaged to-day from six to eight a.m. with the enemy's fleet above Vicksburg, consisting of four or more iron-clad vessels, and two heavy ships of war, and four gunboats, and seven or eight rams. We drove an iron-clad vessel with colours down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel, and damaged several others. Our smoke stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam, and could not use our vessel as a ram. We were otherwise cut up, as we engaged to close quarters. Less than killed, and fifteen wounded, others with slight wounds."

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* says that the Confederate Government has now in its hands several hundred Federal officers of the highest military and social rank, and thinks that the present is the moment to demand atonement for General Butler's atrocities at New Orleans. The *Constitutionalist* thinks that retribution should be demanded for the blood of the man who was hung at New Orleans for hauling down the Federal flag, and urges that thirty Federal officers be closely imprisoned until General Butler should be delivered up, or until he falls into the hands of the Confederates in the chances of war. It is suggested to hang the Federal General McClellan, now a prisoner, as retribution for the execution of Mumford, at New Orleans.

NEW YORK.—The enlistments continue somewhat inactive. Vigorous efforts and further inducements to volunteering continue to be made.

Arrangements have been concluded for a general exchange of prisoners.

President Lincoln has issued an order forbidding military commanders to exact the oath of allegiance from foreigners. In all cases where an alien is deprived of his liberty, a full account of the circumstances must be sent to the War Department for the consideration of the State Department.

The Governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation to the effect that, if the quota of troops demanded is not raised in forty days, he will resort to drafting.

A street riot has occurred in New Orleans, caused by the arrest of a female wearing a secession badge.

The British steamer *Adela* has been captured east of Africa.

Much public despondency exists at New York, and the people appear inclined to take more gloomy views of the position of affairs than at any time since the commencement of the struggle. The popular confidence in General McClellan appears shaken by the late events before Richmond, and many of his admirers now ascribe to him is not the man of action. All coin of every description has almost entirely disappeared as a circulating medium, and paper stamps, of all denominations, are generally employed for such change. The public freely accept them as currency; many articles of daily use are, however, advanced in price.

General Halleck has been officially appointed as General in Chief to command all the land forces of the United States. The appointment has been favourably received by the public.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation authorizing the military commanders to seize and use for the Federal army property, real and personal, in the States, which may be necessary for military purposes. Property may be destroyed for military purposes, but not otherwise. The military and naval commanders shall employ as many negroes for labourers as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, and pay them wages.

By further intelligence received on Tuesday we learn that committees consisting of the Mayor of New York and the leading men of the city have passed resolutions declaring the present time to be the crisis of the rebellion; that it was far better every rebel should perish than that one more loyal man should die. The committees earnestly called upon President Lincoln to issue an emancipation proclamation. It is stated there is little doubt that the Confederates under General (Stonewall) Jackson, and Ewell, are in the neighbourhood of Gordonsville with about 30,000 troops, intending to attack General Pope. The *New York World*, and *Evening Post*, allege that General Lane has authority to raise reinforcements to



John Dick 25 Wellington St Strand

Home News.

Provincial News.

without regard to colour. We learn from the *Richmond* that the agreement for the exchange of prisoners is under consideration. The basis of a similar agreement between the United States and the Confederates had been received from Chattanooga. The Confederates had crossed the Tennessee River in the command of three generals. It was reported that the Confederate cavalry in East Tennessee were 5,000 strong. At Louisville there had been considerable excitement in the British consular office, in consequence of a number of persons claiming the right of the British flag to exempt them from military enrolment. The British schooner *Star of the East* had been seized by the United States officers in New York, and the case referred to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the British steamer *Tabal* had been captured off Charleston.

RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.

Five or fifteen years back the resources of Russia were not sufficient to inspire foreign capitalists with the idea of projecting to that country for the purpose of making railways; it would have been still more difficult to find in Russia the necessary resources, the nobles and the large capitalists invested or spent the revenues arising generally from landed property. Things are now quite changed. The new situation imposed on the country by the liberation of the peasants drives them to apply their energies to enterprises capable of ameliorating agriculture and manufacturing, in which they are much more directly interested than formerly. Thus the new lines of railway are increasing. That of St. Petersburg-Kowno-Warsaw, which unites Russia to the countries of the West, being terminated, attention has been directed to the interior. By its position, Moscow may be considered as the centre of the Russian railways; several sections of the lines—sections of which more than one exceeds in extent the great trunk lines of other countries—already converge around the ancient Russian capital. The line from Moscow to Nijni-Novgorod by Vladimir will be opened to circulation throughout its entire length towards the end of August—that is to say, during the season fair which each year assembles at the confluence of the Volga and the Oka more than 400,000 persons. The distance between the two towns is about 400 kilometres (250 miles). Those who recollect the way in which the ordinary road was always blocked up at the period of the fair will appreciate the utility of this line. A part of the railway from Moscow to Saratow—a line extended and subscribed for by Russians alone—has just been terminated. A locomotive, with ten loaded trucks arrived about a fortnight back at Kolomna, at 140 versts (90 miles) from Moscow, that is, only one-sixth part of the total distance. The line from Moscow to Iaroslavl, which will unite that city to the Volga, a line to which there is already communication by Tver and Nijni-Novgorod, is almost terminated, and will be opened to the public in about a month. This line includes a large number of bridges. It must not, however, be thought that the activity is exercised around Moscow alone; in fact, there is now a question of constructing a new line from Warsaw to Dantzie. The importance of that enterprise is evident if note be taken of the extension of commercial relations between those two points, especially the exportation of corn and other raw products from the countries situated to the west of Russia, with the Prussian ports of the Baltic. That line would start from the faubourg of Praga, and proceed to Dantzie by Mlava and Marienburg. The surveys are already executed on that part which lies within the Polish territory.

INSPECTION OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

On Monday afternoon an experimental journey over the Metropolitan Railway, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the new works, was made by the board of the company. At half-past four a train consisting of two carriages and four waggons, the first being for the Victoria-street. The passengers numbered about 100, and included Mr. Wilkinson, the chairman of the company; Mr. Parson, the deputy-chairman; Mr. Fowler, the engineer; several gentlemen well known in the railway world; and a body of the workmen and labourers employed on the line. The journey was performed without any serious mishap; and we understand that the directors are highly pleased with the experiment. When the train got into the tunnel the passengers were surprised with the air of comfort that prevailed. The motion of the train was smooth, the tunnel was lighted with gas, and there was neither blinding steam nor offensive smell. When Edgware-road station was reached the majority of the company alighted and examined the works, which are of a very substantial character, and in a very forward state. There was also a slight delay at the Baker-street station, for the purpose of inspection. The tunnel that now faced the travellers had not an inviting appearance. It was, however, safely passed, as was also the Port-Land-road station, and at the Gower-street station the travellers were received with loud cheers by the crowd of employees and others assembled.

At this station some refreshment was provided by the company, and it was partaken of with hearty goodwill. Every man waited on himself, and therefore it was fair to infer that he was well served. The train then proceeded to King's-cross, and its reception there was highly enthusiastic.

When the train was near Bagnigge-wells, it proceeded at a very slow pace, and the wisdom of this precaution soon became obvious, by some means or other the right wheel of one of the waggons and the reverse wheel of the one that preceded it, got off the rails, and it was some little time before matters could be rectified. The journey was then continued to Victoria-street.

The idea impressed on the minds of all seemed to be the extent and solidity of the works, and the great engineering skill which had triumphed over enormous difficulties. A little more light in the tunnels would, we think, be an improvement.

A WRITER in the *Paris Moniteur* says:—"If there is any crime peculiar to societies in a state of decadence it is assuredly suicide. It is so natural for man to live! Formerly the law held suicide in horror, and branded it as a crime. The frequency of suicides now induces the legislator to assume a more humble bearing. What do the statistics tell us? Why, that in the space of thirty-two years, from 1827 to 1858 inclusively, 92,662 suicides have been committed in France, being an average of 2,895 in the year. The suicides of males, which have only been kept distinct since 1836, amount to 66,562, and of females to 18,548—the yearly average for the former being 2,459, and for the latter 807. This difference is only to be explained by the fact that the religious sentiment acts more powerfully on women than on men. It is proved by the official returns that the most religious provinces present the fewest suicides, and that the proportion of suicides increases as we approach Paris, where it attains the maximum. Old age even does not seem to stay the *furor* of self-destruction: the proportion constantly increases from childhood to the age of eighty, when it begins to decline. It is absolutely frightful to contemplate the constant progress of suicide during these gloomy years, from 1827 to 1858; the number was 1,512 in 1857, and 3,050 in 1858. It has been truly remarked that revolutionary times are very prolific in those diseases, disappointments, and sufferings which too often end in suicide. What an amount of moral tortures, of anti-social hatred is represented by this number of 3,000 suicides! Is it at all compensated by the problematic progress in the well-being and wealth of the nation, which we have been so long dining?"

ON Saturday last an inquiry was held at Guy's Hospital, respecting the death of Mr. Thomas H. Hough, aged 45, who lost his life by being crushed between two steamboats, on Tuesday week at the London-bridge pier under the following shocking circumstances. Mr. Trumbull, Inspector of the Waterman's Company, said that he observed the deceased crossing a Chelsea steamer which lay along side the London-bridge pier on the City side, for the purpose of getting on board a Greenwich boat. While passing from the one boat to the other he fell between the two, and as one of them at that instant got into motion his legs were ground between their sides and broken, and his whole body would have been similarly mangled had not several gentlemen seized him by the arms and supported him so as to prevent his falling lower. He was forthwith conveyed to the hospital, where death supervened from shock to the system. Mrs. Hough, the widow of the deceased, said that he told her his death was caused by his attempting to avoid treading on a lady's dress, which was distributed by a criminal so capacious as to completely block up the gangway. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

An inquest was held last week at the Lion and Lamb public-house, Drummond-street, Easton-square, on the body of an ostler named Elvis, aged 33, residing at 22, Drummond-street. It appeared from the evidence that on the Saturday deceased was attacked by pneumonia, which resulted on the Tuesday in such a fit of uncontrollable madness that he tore up everything in the way of sheets, blankets, and clothing in the house. His mother was then sent for, and remained with him until the following day, when he determined upon taking a walk with her in the crescent. She warmly protested, but he insisted, and they went out. As they passed a gentleman on the pavement he contended he (the gentleman) was a horse, which he would "dress." Notwithstanding the protestations, he set to work rubbing down the gentleman's back, and while thus exerting himself in a violent way he fell back upon the shoulder of his mother and instantly expired. The coroner explained that the great exertion in the poor man's weak state had no doubt caused a failure in the action of the heart, which resulted in death. A verdict in accordance with that opinion was returned.

ON Saturday morning, about two o'clock, a mounted express arrived at the various fire stations of the London brigade, bringing intelligence that an extensive fire was raging on the farm of Mr. H. Snelling, Upper Clapton, purveyor of milk to the metropolitan householders in the City. A police-constable in passing the outside of the farmyard noticed a body of fire issuing from two large racks of hay standing on the homestead. He immediately raised an alarm, and sent for the engines, which soon arrived. The flames continued to progress for hours and could not be extinguished until a serious amount of damage was done. From inquiries made there seems not the least doubt but the fire was wilfully caused by some evil-disposed person. One half of the stacks was destroyed. The property was insured in the Imperial Fire-office.

An inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Poplar Hospital, on the body of a Russian, named Stephen Reuss Bonkoff, aged thirty-two, a seaman on board the ship *Odesa*, alleged to have been murdered by an American, named H. Brennan, one of the crew of the ship *Fanny Fern*. On the night of the 20th July, a policeman heard cries of "Murder" near the Victoria Docks, and on going up he saw Brennan and some other sailors running away. The deceased was lying there, and said he had been stabbed. The prisoner was arrested the next morning; and when told of the crime of which he was charged, he said, "You did not see me stab him, nor did anyone else." A dagger was picked up near the spot by a little girl, which was stained with blood. The deceased, who had been wounded in the side by a sharp instrument, which had penetrated between the ribs, lingered until the 21st, when he died. The prisoner had been in the habit of frequenting a beer-shop in Victoria Dock-road, where he was frequently violent and quarrelsome; that the landlord was obliged to turn him out. He had several times threatened to stab the landlord himself. On the night of the murder he was quarrelling with the deceased and some other Russians who were in the house, and he was then turned out. The Russians were allowed to remain some time longer, as they were afraid of the prisoner and the Americans who were with him. They stayed for twenty minutes after the Americans had left the house. The coroner, in summing up, said there had been ample time for the animosity from the quarrel to cool down; and it being shown that the prisoner had lingered outside in waiting for the deceased, that clearly constituted the offence one of wilful murder. Verdict, "Wilful murder against H. Brennan." On the same day (Saturday) the prisoner was brought up for final examination before the magistrate at Ilford, and, the depositions having been completed, he was fully committed for trial.

A FEW days since (the 24th ult.) a gentlemanly-looking person called at the Charing-cross Hospital, and inquired of the porter whether some money he had just put into one of the collecting boxes would be safe. Having been assured it would, he immediately went away. The same day a friend of the institution, walking past the above-mentioned box, saw, or fancied that he did, something in it. On applying his pen-knife carefully he succeeded in extracting twenty-two £10 notes. Having taken these into the hospital and informed the resident officers of the circumstance, the box was examined, and three more found, making a total of £250 thus freely and anonymously contributed to the funds of this deserving character. [Money in the collecting box does not appear to be quite safe, if a passer-by can extract bank-notes from it with his pen-knife.]

ON Tuesday some hundreds of the members of the Odd Fellows' Societies left town for the Crystal Palace, where their annual *fete* took place. The extraordinary and grotesque costume of some of the leaders excited much attention. In many cases they were preceded by excellent bands, which played lively airs during the march to the railway stations from which they took their departure. At twelve o'clock many thousands of the members had reached the Palace, having come from all quarters of town and country.

AMONGST the freehold estates sold by order of the Court of Chancery in the cause of Truscott and Brown by Messrs. Chinnock and Galsworthy, a somewhat curious lot appeared in the particulars of sale, viz. the right of two fat bucks and two fat does annually, out of Windsor Great Park, granted in the early part of George III's reign. With this right were also sold twelve pews in Old Windsor Church, subject to the repairs of the chancel. This being a sporting lot, a keen competition occurred for it, the sum at which it was knocked down was £210 and it was pronounced by a wag at the sale to be *the lot*. The land sold at the same auction, situate in the neighbourhood of the town and Great Park of Windsor, realised the high price of £120 per acre, or upwards of 55 years' purchase on the rental, the total of the sale being £51,590, in addition to a few lots bought in.

A LETTER from Orizaba, of June 25, states that a famous ruffian and old convict, called the "Pythagorean Cook," had been arrested at the moment when he was about to make an attempt on the lives both of General Lorencez and M. de Salguy. He confessed his crime, which was, moreover, fully proved, and he was condemned and executed.

THE large hotel on the Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, having been prevented, as stated, by a judicial decision from taking the name of "Grand Hotel de la Paix," it is to be called the "G and Hotel de la Paix."

SUSSEX.—MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LADY.—We have to record one of the saddest events that ever occurred in the parish of Hawkhurst. On the 30th ult., at about noon, George French, Esq., of Ridsden House, and Miss Emily Saintsbury, (youngest daughter of the late George Saintsbury, Esq., of Peasebridge Villas, Bayswater), a young lady-visitor at Ridsden, were taking a ride on horseback through the grounds of the estate in the course of which they had to pass over the road and through the gate at the head of the lay pond, a rather large piece of water opposite to Field Green, and within a few hundred yards of the turnpike-road. Mr. French was holding the gate open, when the young lady's horse, in passing through, finding the bank gave way under its hind feet, lost its footing, and both horse and rider fell into the pond, which at this place is 12 ft. deep, and the edge very steep. Mr. French immediately dismounted and jumped into the water, but was unable to rescue her. Believing his clothes to be the cause of his inability to reach her he made for the bank, and instantly stripped off his clothes and again endeavoured to rescue her. Again he was unsuccessful, and by this time she had been driven further into the pond, and was sinking fast. Wm. Blackman, Mr. French's gamekeeper, was close at hand and saw the accident; several other persons were also soon on the spot, but none were able to give any real assistance. Mr. French, by great exertions, eventually succeeded in getting the body ashore, but as it had been in the water about ten minutes, life was quite extinct. Every means was used to restore animation, but without effect, though Dr. Makeith, a medical gentleman, was quickly on the spot. This melancholy event has cast a gloom of unusual depth over the whole parish, and high and low, rich and poor, all share in the sorrow which has befallen Mr. French's family, as well as the relatives and friends of the unfortunate young lady.

DEVONSHIRE.—ALARMING ACCIDENT AT THE LYVERIDGE RAILWAY STATION.—An accident of a serious nature has occurred on the South Devon Railway. The guard of a goods train, which was waiting at Lyveridge Station, officiously turned the points, which had been correctly placed, the result being that the 9.20 passenger train from Plymouth went on to the down line, and ran into the goods train at the station. A third-class carriage in the centre of the train had its foremost compartment smashed in; one gentleman sustained a fracture of the thigh, another a compound fracture of the nasal bone, and several other severe bruises and abrasions. Fortunately the slow pace at which the passenger train was proceeding, it being about to stop, prevented any very disastrous results; but had a similar mistake been made with reference to the express or any other train which did not stop at the station, it is appalling to contemplate the consequences which would have ensued.

WARWICKSHIRE.—ANOTHER CHORLINE ACCIDENT.—A few days since an aged clergyman, resident in Leamington, was passing along the Parade, his foot got entangled in an extended chorline, and he was flung to the ground with great violence. He was stunned for a considerable time, and the back of one of his hands was bruised and swollen by the fall. The wearer of the offending article of dress proceeded on her journey in apparent disregard of the injuries she had inflicted, while the prostrate clergyman was assisted to his feet by some bystanders.

KENT.—THE ROYDON HALL MURDER.—It has been already stated that five men were apprehended a few days ago by Mr. Hulke, the superintendent of the Kent constabulary stationed at West Malling, upon the charge of being concerned in a brutal murder that was committed on the 21st of January last upon James Gray, a gamekeeper in the service of Major Cook, of Roydon Hall, East Peckham. Since then another man has been arrested, and it is believed that the whole of the party concerned in the outrage, with the exception of one man, are in the hands of the police. A preliminary inquiry took place on Friday. The names of the prisoners were Thomas Stevens, John Hawkes, John Hodge alias "Happy Jack," Joseph Oley, Thomas Alchin, and Steven Burgess. They are mostly young men, and are strangers to East Peckham, where the murder was committed, but reside in different villages, within a distance of five or six miles, and they are all known to the police as notorious poachers. Ever since the murder took place they have been suspected, but it appears it is only recently that information has been obtained such as would justify their apprehension. The facts connected with the murder must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The prisoners were asked by the magistrate whether any of them desired to say anything in answer to the charge; and they all replied in the negative, and they were then remanded to the county goal at Maidstone. There is reason to believe, from inquiries that have been made, that Alchin really intended to have given information to the police; but it has also been ascertained that he had sent round to all the other prisoners, advising them to get out of the way; and he no doubt, expected that they would have been able to make their escape.—The man William Bishop has so far recovered from the effects of the cruel punishment inflicted on him by being scrubbed with sand and water at the garri-on cell that he has left the hospital and is now confined at the guard-room until it is ascertained whether he is a deserter from the Royal Artillery. Sergeant-Major Ashton, chief of the military police, who was reduced by order of the Duke of Cambridge for having caused the illegal punishment, has been superseded by Garrison Sergeant-Major Osborne.

IRELAND.—THE MURDERER OF MR. FITZGERALD.—In passing sentence on Walsh on Thursday last, at Limerick, Mr. Justice Keogh delivered a long, eloquent, fervid, and almost impassioned address, which powerfully impressed everyone in court but the prisoner. His lordship reminded him that he never had the least quarrel with the gentleman he murdered, that he was young, and must have had some natural feeling; but when he saw that young, beautiful, and noble lady beside her husband, imploring that he might be spared, the prisoner did not stay his murderous arm. In all her youth and beauty she stood before him, appealing, and he relented not. He implied him not to seek to aggravate the horrible atrocity of his offence by concealing the guilty companions that led him into his awful position. Those men were fourfold murderers—they were the murderers of Mr. Fitzgerald, of his widow, of Beckham, and of Walsh—and they were tenfold more guilty than their tools. He warned the prisoner that if he did not disburden his heart of guilty knowledge, he would go down to eternal darkness. He (the judge) cared not in what religion he was brought up, no rite or ceremony could save him without repentance. Repenting and confessing his guilt, the greatest criminal would find atonement in the blood of One who suffered for man upon the cross, for it is written, "There is but one name under heaven by which men may be saved." The black cap was assumed amid solemn silence, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 1st of September next. The only remark the wretched young man made was that he was "brought into it." He betrayed no emotion or concern throughout the whole of the proceedings, and his heart was proof even against the earnest and impressive exhortations of the judge.

THE Lord-Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100 to any person or persons who shall, within six months, give such information as shall lead to the arrest of Michael Hayes, charged with the assassination of Mr. Braddell. He has also offered a reward of £50 to any person or persons who shall, within six months, give such information as shall lead to the arrest of anyone, who has committed murder, knowingly or otherwise, and who has in any way whatsoever, been connected with the same.





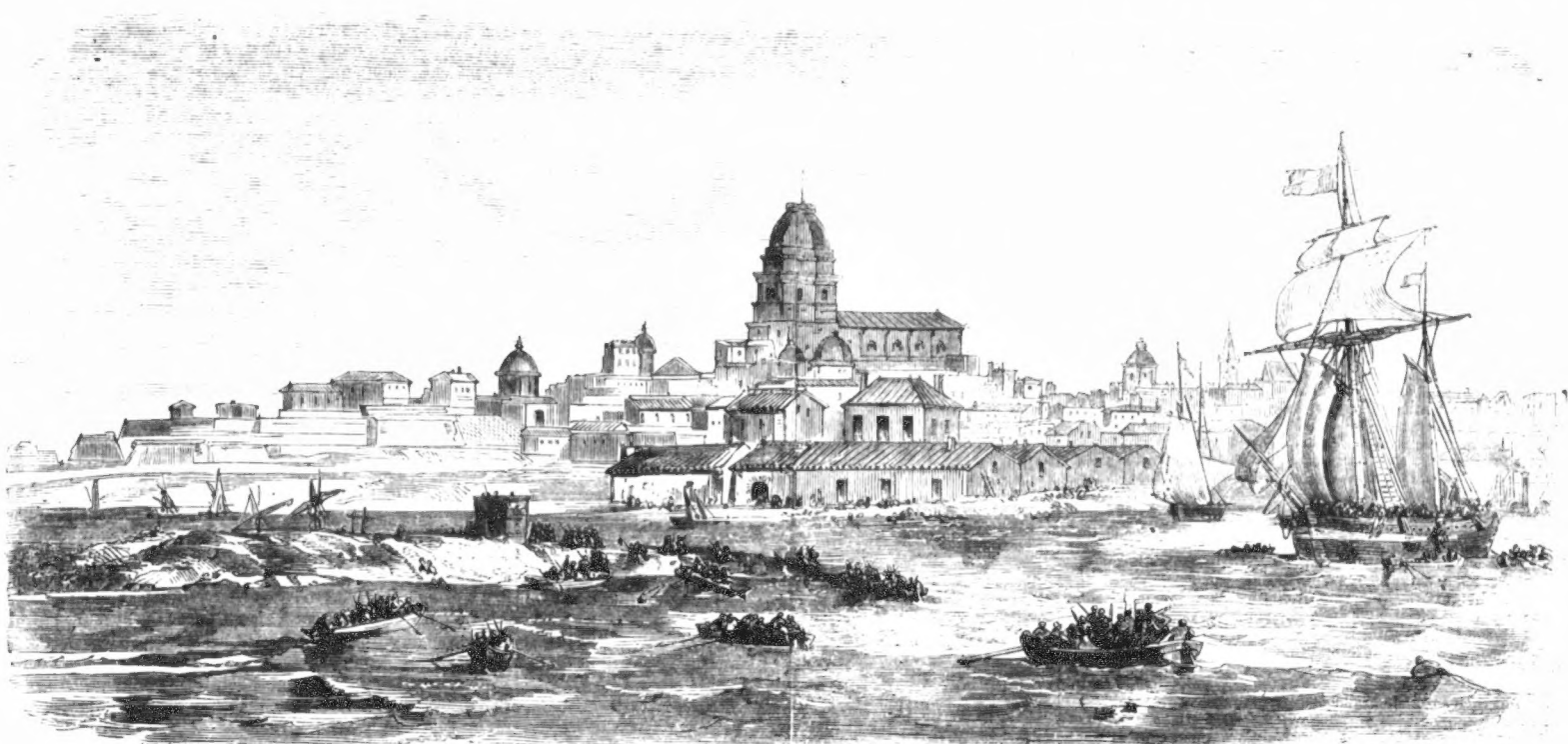
HARVESTING.—THE MACHINE.



HARVESTING.—THE SICKLE.



John Dick 25 Wellington St. Strand )



MARSALA.

GARIBALDI IN SICILY.

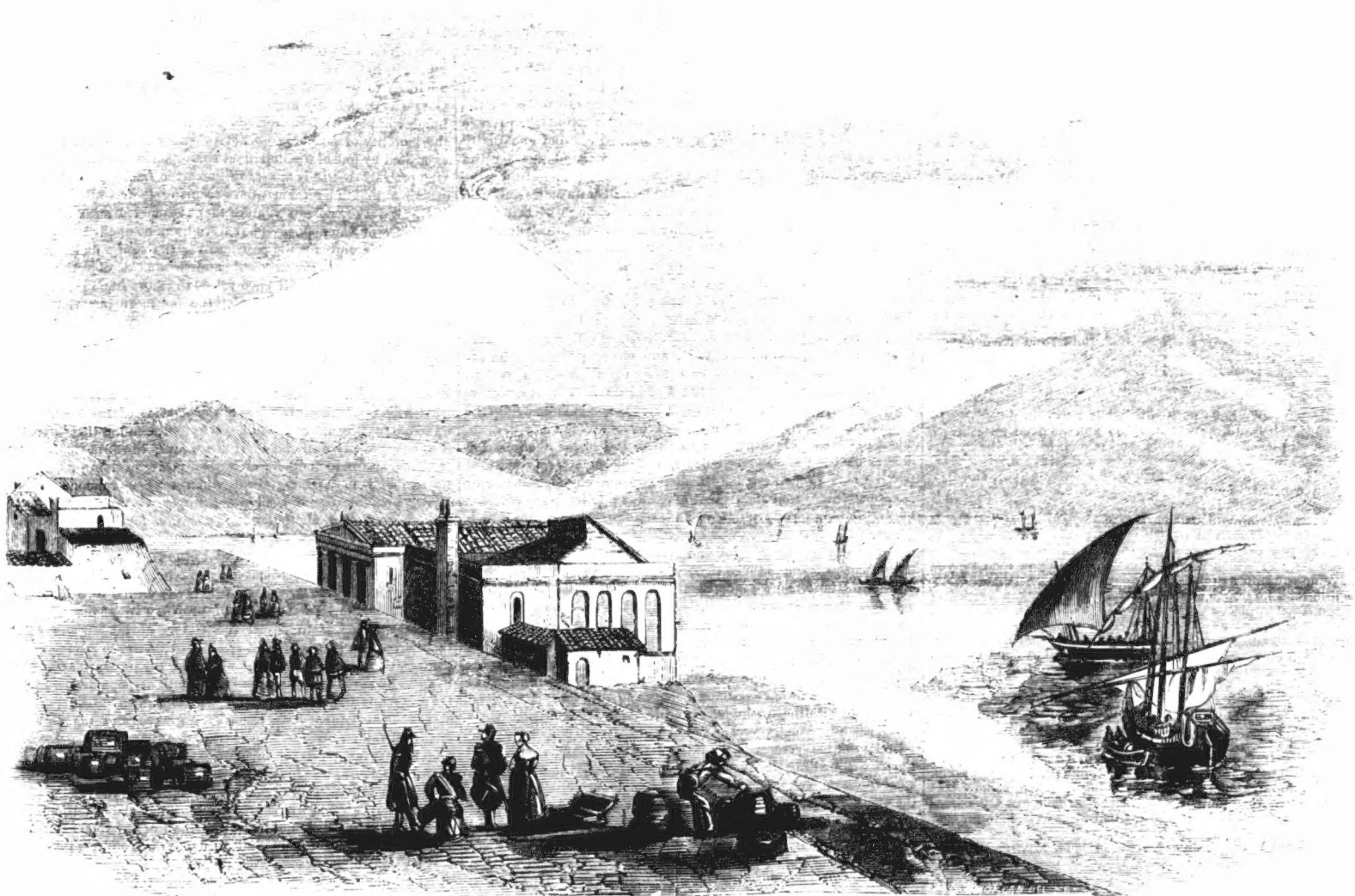
We are on the eve of great events—Garibaldi is about once more to gird on the sword; his proclamation to the Italians, which will be found in page 690, has created the greatest excitement throughout Europe, and before many weeks possibly the fate of Pope Pius will be determined, and Rome declared the capital of United Italy. In Sicily, Garibaldi has been passing the last few weeks, and at Marsala, Messina, and Palermo received such ovations from the populace as were never before known. The following is the description of his visit to Marsala:—

At four o'clock on the evening of the 19th ult., it was announced that Garibaldi was approaching Marsala from Trapani. The people immediately crowded the walls and streets as on a festival day, all passionately eager to behold on the day of joy, as in the day of danger, the man who is known in both hemispheres as the "Hero of Marsala." The municipality, the national guard and its commander, went out two leagues from the town to receive and to felicitate him. Thousands of flags floated from the windows, and, in

the midst of cheering from thousands of voices, the procession arrived at the cathedral, where the clergy awaited its entry. After a hymn and benediction, Garibaldi was about to leave the church, when a strange scene took place. A monk ascended the pulpit, and addressed the people and the general in such striking language upon his arrival in the city, that when he had concluded Garibaldi embraced him, and pronounced him to be a true priest of the Gospel. He was then borne to the house at which he was about to stop, in the midst of plaudits and showers of flowers. The enthusiasm had now reached a point which it was impossible to describe. The general appeared at the balcony, and signified that he wished to speak, when there was at once profound silence. His voice was calm and solemn—the clear and powerful expression of the Italian idea which is incarnate with him.

"The time is come," said he, "when we can no longer permit the stranger on our soil, and the slavery of a portion of our brethren Italy can no longer abide this shame. This is a shame for twenty-five millions of men, and it must cease in a few days from this time. Yes, Rome is ours. Yes, Rome or death. (The crowd—

'Rome or death!') It was from Marsala that the cry of liberty went forth. From Marsala let this cry go forth to-day 'Rome or death!' And this cry will resound not only in the peninsula, but will find an echo throughout all Europe, and wherever the name of liberty has not been profaned. We only want what belongs to us. Yes, that which belongs to us, for Rome is our Rome or death. (The crowd, 'Rome or death!') Yes, Rome or death! (The crowd, 'Rome or death!') This cry will weigh more in the balance of diplomacy than all the prayers in the world. We are tired of prayer (continued Garibaldi). No more protestations; no more prayers. Let Napoleon know, once for all, that Rome and Venice belong to us—that the brethren of Rome and Venice are our brethren. We owe gentitude to the people of France. Yes, the French people are with us; they are our brethren. Napoleon..... did not make war in 1849 for Italy. We have given him Nice and Savoy, and he wished for something else. Yes, I know it. He has worked to aggrandise his family. He has one prince ready for Rome, and another for Naples, and so on. I know it..... We do not require prayers. The people of France are with us. Let Na-



MESSINA.



poleon III. quit Rome, and Rome is ours. I am happy to-day at being with you, for I have good reason to be your friend. Adieu!" Garibaldi made a present of his portrait to Marsala; he also gave one to Palermo, and will present a third to Messina.

Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean, is separated from the southern extremity of Italy by the Straits of Messina, and is surrounded by several groups of small islands. It is about 184 miles in the largest part, that is, from east to west; varies from 31 to 109 miles in width; is 344 miles round, and 16,875 square miles in superficies. The island contains a range of high mountains, which is considered by geologists as a continuation of the Apennines. Mount Etna, also called Monte Gibello, is situated in the province of Catania. This celebrated volcano, isolated like Vesuvius, is 3,608 yards above the level of the sea, and is from 81 to 88 miles round at the base. Towards the bottom of the mountain the vegetation is magnificent, and here and there are to be seen noble forests of oak, chestnut, fir, and beech. The plains at the foot, and particularly those of Messina, Alalazia, Palermo, Triani, and Marsala, are fertile and well cultivated, producing grain, grapes, and fruits of a superior quality. Sicily is divided into seven intendencies or provinces—Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Caltanissetta, Girgenti, and Trapani. The first three, considered the most important in a military point of view, are united by a strategic road which runs along the northern coast to Girgenti, and which will one day be extended round the whole coast of the island; Palermo, the chief town of the intendency of that name, is the residence of the Governor-General of Sicily, and is the seat of the Government. It is a handsome town, about five miles round, containing some fine monuments, and is protected by some strong fortifications, among which are the forts of Castel Lucio and Castellamara. It is situated at the bottom of the gulf which bears its name, and on the banks of the Oseto, its population being about 175,000 souls. Messina, situated in the gulf of the same name, possesses the best port in the Mediterranean. It is defended by formidable fortifications, among which are the citadel, Fort St. Salvatore, and the Bastion Real Alta, completely commanding the entrance of the port. On the heights, at less than 1,000 yards from the citadel, are the forts of Jonagugue, Castel Lucio, and Capucini. The Straits of Messina, separating Sicily from the Kingdom of Naples, are rather more than four miles across in the widest part, and upwards of one mile in the narrowest. The entrance to them is defended by a number of batteries, well situated and well armed. The population of Sicily is about 2,000,000—all Roman Catholics. The Sicilians are intelligent, gay, and witty; they possess brilliant imaginations, strong passions, and entertain an ardent love of their country. They are very fond of religious spectacles, and much attached to their religion.

### The International Exhibition.

We have this week (on page 696) resumed our series of illustrations in connexion with the International Exhibition.

The first of which is a sketch taken in the Russlan Court, the frontage of which in the nave is decorated with some fine works in paper and violet porphyry. One of these is a vase 5 feet in diameter, with richly ornamental handles. Another, shown in the sketch, is a candelabrum 17 feet high. The materials for these are found in Siberia, where they are wrought by hand. The porphyry vase bears an inscription stating that it was commenced in 1896, and only finished in 1861. Russia is represented by nearly 700 exhibitors.

The second and third are illustrative of military appliances, and will be found in Classes XI. and XII. in the South Court. Among the ordnance exhibited by the Government are Whitworth and Armstrong's 100-pounders, Blakeley's 500-pounders, and the Mersey Steel Company's 600-pounder; the trophy of great guns will at once attract attention on entering this portion of the building.

The fourth illustrates one of the great attractions of the Western Annex, comprising machinery in motion, &c., viz., Gwynne's Pump.

The fifth represents the magnificent trophy of armour from France, placed in the nave near the entrance to the French Court.

The building continues to be well attended, the daily average being upwards of 60,000.

### EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM BARON ROTHSCHILD.

A RESPECTABLY-DRESSED middle-aged man, who gave the name of Charles Reynolds, but whose real name was believed to be Davis, was placed at the bar of the Mansion-house on Monday, charged with an attempt to extort money, by means of threatening Baron Rothschild.

Mr. Woutner said he had the honour of appearing on behalf of Messrs. Rothschild, to prosecute the prisoner for sending threatening letters to Messrs. Rothschild under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The prisoner, who was an utter stranger to Baron Rothschild, gave his name as Reynolds, but it was afterwards found to be Davis, and he was living at No. 5, New North-place, Kingsland-road. In May last, Messrs. Rothschild received the following letter:—

"To Baron Lionel Rothschild, Baron Meyer, Sir Anthony R. Rothschild.

"London, May, 1862.

"Gentlemen,—We have written this letter to you, soliciting the loan of £500. It is a desperate case. If you do not lend it to us, one of you will be dead before long, and one of us will die by the hands of the law. As soon as we can we will return it."

(Signed) "A. and B.

"If you consent to advance it, insert an advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph* as follows:—'The letter signed A. and B. duly received, and the favour solicited shall be complied with.' If we do not see the advertisement in a fortnight what is written will come to pass. If you can comply with it, we will write and let you know the way in which we will receive it. If you lend it, you will have no cause to regret it."

The firm took no notice of this letter, but receiving a second of a similar character, placed the matter in the hands of the police, and by their advice replied as desired in the newspaper, according to the request of the prisoner. This drew another letter from the accused, desiring that the money might be forwarded by bank notes in a letter to a coffee-house in St. Martin's-lane, which led to his capture.

He was followed, and seen to open the letter and read it, and when he had read it the officers took hold of his hands, and asked him what he had got. He said, "Nothing," and crumpled the letter in his hand. Sergeant Scott took hold of his hand, and taking the letter from it, asked the prisoner if he called that nothing, and he said he knew nothing about it. The prisoner was taken into custody, and upon his apartments being searched, some paper and envelopes were found in a cupboard, which exactly corresponded with that on which the letters had been written to Messrs. Rothschild.

Other evidence having been given, the prisoner was remanded.

ACCORDING to the last accounts received from Posenhofen, the Empress of Austria enjoys excellent health, all trace of her malady having disappeared. Her Majesty recently made an excursion to Munich with the Queen of Naples.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c. calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

### NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the *Illustrated Weekly News*, 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will be forwarded to any address free by post for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in postage stamps or otherwise.

A PRIVATE.—The standard height for the militia levied by ballot at present is fixed at 5 ft. 5½ in.

ANNIE.—Gas was first introduced for lighting the public streets about the year 1816. It was first used in Birmingham.

ANNIET.—Tenants in Gavelkind have power absolutely to dispose of their lands on attaining the age of fifteen.

NEMO.—The copper coinage of the reign of William IV. is not worth more than its nominal value.

A. (Liverpool).—As no proceedings have been taken for more than twenty years to disturb the possessing title of the mortgagee, or for an account of the rents and profits of the premises, the claim of the owners of the equity of redemption thereto is now barred by lapse of time.

MARTHA.—A soldier cannot, by law, be compelled to contribute towards the maintenance of his wife.

TILLAR.—An unmarried lady and an unmarried gentleman may open a joint account at a savings' bank. They will merely have to state their names, ages, place of abode, occupation, and that they severally have no account in any other savings' bank.

FREDERICK.—The Lord Mayor is never sworn as a Privy Councillor, but, on the demise of the Crown, attends a meeting of the Privy Council held on such occasion, and signs the proclamation of the new Sovereign.

SCHENCKEL.—There has been no charge for admission to the British Museum on any day of the week during the last ten years.

A. MOTIAR.—The birth of a child ought to be registered within six weeks afterwards, and within six months it can only be done on payment of 7s. 6d.

ENGINEER.—The population of China is estimated at 100,000,000. The population of France is about 36,000,000.

T. W. (Acton).—No opening at present.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D. D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W. L. B.	
		A. M.	P. M.
9 S	Twilight ends 10h. 7m.	1 12	1 40
10 S	8th Sunday after Trinity	2 3	2 26
11 M	Dog Days end	2 48	3 8
12 T	Grouse shoot begins	3 29	3 48
13 W	Jeremy Taylor died, 667	4 7	4 27
14 T	First printed book, 1457	4 45	5 2
15 F	Assumption	5 20	5 37

MOON'S CHANGES.—9.—Full Moon 9h. 53m. p.m.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Morning. Evening.  
10.—1. Kings, 13; Acts 8 10.—Kings, 17; Hebrews, 13.

## THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

In the battles before Richmond, as in all the other principal engagements of the war, the Confederates were strong enough to defeat their adversaries by superior soldiery and skill, but not to follow up their victory. McClellan has some reason to boast of a retreat in which he has taken up, after five or six successive defeats, a position where he has remained unassailed for a fortnight. With the aid of the gunboat he is probably safe from attack, and experience can only show whether his army is likely to be rendered useless by want and disease. If the Confederate batteries on the right bank of the James River succeed in interrupting the passage of his stores, he must fall back upon York Town, and eventually on Fort Monroe. There can scarcely be any foundation for the rumour that General Halleck is to be appointed Command-in-Chief; for, if the army of the Potomac has been unsuccessful, the Western generals have not even had skill enough to bring the enemy to action. General Halleck lay for three months before the lines of Corinth, to find at last that Beauregard had evacuated them without the loss of a man or a wagon. All the States near the Mississippi are now rising on the invader, and it is doubtful whether General Curtis, after fighting his way to the Western frontier of Arkansas, will be able to make good his retreat into Tennessee. As both Halleck and McClellan are Democrats, there is no political reason for a change, and either general, if he attained a great success, would be equally formidable as a rival to Stanton in the next contest for the Presidency. The Americans, on the whole, deserve credit for their steadiness in supporting the second-rate leaders whom they have once accidentally chosen. There has been little disposition to throw the blame of successive defeats on the commanding officers, except when some political purpose was to be served by a denunciation of Republicans or Democrats. It is well known that McClellan attributes his reverses to Mr. Stanton's petty jealousy; and, on the other hand, a supporter of the Secretary for War lately denounced in the House the measures of the general. But the President and the people seem, not without reason, to think that, whatever may be the faults of officers or Ministers, no change would produce any considerable advantage. Mr. Cameron was a little too bold in his operations, and he is consequently relegated to an honourable exile in Russia; but Mr. Simmons, a senator who avowed that he had procured a contract in consideration of a bribe, is deliberately protected by his colleagues from all disagreeable consequences. Fremont might at his own choice still have retained a command, and he appears to be a favourite with the Abolitionists and extreme Republicans. Congress has adjourned after appropriating £180,000,000, which the Secretary of the Treasury may procure if he can. The produce of the Tax Bill will be nearly or entirely absorbed by the cost of civil administration and by the interest on the debt. The expense of the war must be met with the aid of all the different descriptions of paper which Mr. Chase's ingenuity can devise to stimulate the jaded appetite of the community. The American eagle has at present but little excuse for crowing and flapping its wings. During a fortnight after the issue of the President's proclamation for 300,000 volunteers scarcely 20,000 had enlisted. In New England, in New York, and perhaps in the Western States, a certain number of recruits will sooner or later answer the summons; but it may be re-

membered that Tennessee and Kentucky, as well as Maryland and Virginia, are included in the list of States from which the new levy is to be collected. The young men who are in theory to fill Halleck's or McClellan's regiments are the very soldiers who are, vividly called guerillas when they fall upon isolated Federal posts in the Western States. Virginia has all its available population already in the field under the Confederate flag. Kentucky and Maryland are only waiting an opportunity to rise; and Tennessee is but partially kept down by the army which lately operated against Beauregard. It is true that the Confederates cannot hope to recover the command of the coasts and rivers; but since the fall of New Orleans they have lost none of their ports; and in all parts of the interior they seem to be securing the ascendancy. The vast armies which were raised by the North have proved unequal to the task which they had undertaken; and it seems certain that the campaign of the autumn must be carried on with reduced numbers.

To some delusion must be attributed the enthusiasm with which a portion of the Liberal party have taken up the opposition to the Poaching Bill. There was no more genuine grievance than the oppression which the peasantry in all parts of Northern Europe suffered, up to a recent period, from the ruthless sportsmanship of their superiors. The grievance has now utterly disappeared; but the catch-word has an independent vitality of its own. The professional friend of the people still pricks up his ears at the sound of the word Game Law, as if the old Forest Laws, or at least the old Qualification Law, were still in force. If all past associations could only be forgotten, the question would be too simple for debate. Nobody has ventured to maintain that one man has a right to trespass on another's land to take off it the game he finds on it. No one denies that such an act is an offence against the law. Nor is there any controversy about the punishment which ought to be inflicted for such an offence. The fierce battle, of which the House of Commons has been the scene night after night, from eve until dawn, has arisen wholly upon the question of what agency was to be employed to detect the offender. The promoters of the Bill insist that it should be done by the police, who exist for the purpose of generally preventing and detecting offences against the criminal law. The opponents of the Bill demand that the owners of the property endangered should keep a special police for the purpose, who should be powerless to search or arrest offenders except upon the very scene of their depredations. This is the condition of the issue that has been joined between those who wish to bring poaching under the cognizance of the police, and those who insist that the law of the country should be enforced exclusively by private gamekeepers. The arguments of Mr. Forster and his friends are not so much fallacious as unintelligible. If they believed in the poacher's right to poach, they would very logically object to creating more effective contrivances for his punishment. If they thought the law over severe against his offence, they might desire, naturally, if not very legitimately, to connive at his escape. But no one has ventured to maintain either of these views. The argumentative position, therefore, which they occupy, is unique. They believe the poacher to be guilty, and they believe him to deserve the penalty he incurs; but yet they desire to make his detection difficult and uncertain as they can. One opponent of the Bill, Alderman Sidney, has frankly confessed that he has a great many poachers among his constituents. His course, under such circumstances, requires no explanation. Other opponents of the Bill have not been so candid. Still, it is remarkable that the opposition proceeds almost exclusively from the representatives of large towns, whose legitimate interest in the question is inappreciable. They are all likely to be about as familiar with the subject matter as Mr. Cox, who confidently disputed the assertion that there are a large number of pheasants in Norfolk. Their secret opinions concerning the morality of poaching do not probably differ much from those expressed by one of the indignant correspondents of the *Daily News*, who protests that it is monstrous, now the Lancashire weavers are starving, to hinder them from procuring their ordinary winter's food. But they do not venture to put forward such opinions in the House of Commons. They have been compelled to veil their decided preference for the poacher over the squire under an interminable series of grammatical and technical objections. The discussions upon this Bill have raised the more important question, whether the time has not come for the far more important change of declaring game to be property in the ordinary sense. It is rather difficult, at first sight, to discover how it ever came to be viewed in any other light. Arguing from the nature of things, no reason suggests itself why property in land should be mineralogical and botanical, and not zoological. No one disputes a man's property in the flora which grows upon the surface of his land, for the mineral that lies under its soil. Why is the fauna that breeds on it to be especially excluded? It is true that the animals may stray from one estate to another; and their power of doing so, and the impossibility of claiming them when they have done so, may render a modification of the laws of property necessary, as between the landowner and another. It is desirable for convenience sake, and to avoid disputes, that animals, whose ownership cannot be traced, should be owned according to the land on which they are found. But that arrangement between neighbouring landowners in no way affects the trespasser, who is not on his own land at all. The qualifications in the right of property in game, which are necessary in order to adjust the claims of landowners among themselves, can give no sort of right or claim to the poacher. The truth is, that the peculiar status which in the present day is given to game by the English law, and the laxity of popular morality on the subject, is a Nemesis on the usurpations of the great sportsmen of old. The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge. The special doctrines about game were originally invented, not to favour the poacher, but to suit the lord of the manor. It was for their own purposes that feudal magnates established a distinction between the property in the land and the property in the game which bred on it. They claimed it, not only upon their own land, but upon the land of inferior feudatories, and upon the common lands and woods. It was entirely their doing that the people learned to dissociate property in game from property in land; and the law, by maintaining special doctrines concerning a property in these particular animals, and applying special provisions for its protection, has powerfully contributed to keep alive the popular confusion of ideas.



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## Court and Fashionable Intelligence.

The Prince of Wales is residing at his Birkham estate, a few miles distant from Balmoral, which had been purchased by the late Prince Consort and left by him to the Prince of Wales. He is daily visits to the Queen. Colonel Biddulph is acting *pro tem.* as master of the Prince's household. It being so near the time when his Royal Highness will come of age, it has been determined to appoint another governor to the Prince in the place of the late General Bruce. The Queen continues at Balmoral, taking her accustomed exercise daily, and maintaining the strictest privacy. Her Majesty will return to Windsor, from Scotland, on the 28th or 29th inst., and intends to remain at the Castle from two to six days, before taking her departure for Germany. The Prince of Wales will accompany the Queen to Windsor, and, after seeing her Majesty embark for Germany, will visit his estate in Norfolk. The Queen will embark at Blackwall. After enjoying a fortnight's shooting on his estate in Norfolk, the Prince will follow the Queen to Germany.

It is understood that Sir Charles Wood will soon be relieved from his official attendance on the Queen at Balmoral as Secretary of State, and that he will be succeeded by Sir George Grey.

A Berlin letter states that, on the 31st ult., the Prince Royal was about to start from Potsdam to the capital, to inspect a body of troops, when he suddenly sent word that he should not leave. It appears that the cause of his absence was the critical situation of the Princess, whose accouchement was hourly expected.

## ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

**VOLUNTEER REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT AT ASCOT.**—This affair came off on Saturday last, but, owing to delays on the railway, a large number of the volunteers did not arrive until the evolutions were over. The evolutions of the day were under the command of Major-General Pennefather, the commandant at Aldershot, assisted by Lord George Powlett, and a very numerous and brilliant staff, and they were executed in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who, with Sir Richard Airey, and a large number of general and field officers were on the ground in "multi." The plan, so far as could be ascertained, was that the Berkshire Volunteers, the attacking force, having taken possession of the heights between Ascot and Aldershot, were endeavouring to gain possession of the latter position. They were supported by a battery of the Royal Artillery, and by a regiment of cavalry, the 13th Hussars; and the defending force were the 5th Fusiliers, the 20th (Cameronians), and the 20th Regiment of the Line. The London Volunteers, as they arrived, also formed the defence, and the first regiments on the ground being the London Scottish and the St. George's, they were engaged, and having passed through the Cameronians, took a front position, and fired some excellent volleys. The 9th Lancers were the cavalry on the side of the defenders, and certainly did their work in a splendid manner. The London Brigade, the North Middlesex, and the Queen's were also ordered up as supports; but, before they could come into position, the proceedings of the day had terminated, and the cavalry were moving off in the direction of the race-course, to commence the marching past. The grand stand was crowded with a most fashionable company, and many thousands of persons had assembled. Shortly after seven o'clock, General Pennefather, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, with Major-General Sir Yorke Scarlett, Colonel Luard, Lord George Paget, who commanded the cavalry, Sir Richard Airey, and a large number of general and field officers, took up their position at the saluting flag. The marching past then took place, the regulars marching by in four divisions. First, the Royal Horse Artillery, consisting of four troops and two batteries of six guns each, followed by the mounted troop of the Hon. Artillery Company, with a battery of two guns, under the command of Captain Jay. The 9th Lancers then followed, and the 13th Hussars succeeded, and passed by in splendid order. The marching of the Cameronians and the other line regiments was splendid. The London Scottish led the van of the volunteers, and each and every corps upon the ground showed, if they had no opportunity of exhibiting their efficiency in the field, that they were not behind the regulars in their steadiness and precision in marching. The Berkshire Volunteers headed the second division, which having also marched past, the general in command shortly addressed the brigadiers and other officers, and rode off the ground, and the proceedings of the day terminated, but not without the usual accompaniment of a volunteer field-day, a deluging rain.

**THE REPORT OF THE VOLUNTEER COMMISSION.**—The report of the volunteer commissioners, which is looked forward to with so much interest by every volunteer, is in the printer's hands, and will be distributed to members in the course of the week. The commissioners have gone thoroughly into the whole question, and they have, it is understood, agreed to the following principal recommendations:—They propose that the staff of drill sergeants shall be continued as at present, and be paid out of the national funds. Next, that every effective be entitled to receive £1 per annum. That is to say, that the commanding officer is to be allowed that amount to be applied as he shall think best, but for the advantage of the corps. If it is applied for clothing, then the officer commanding is restricted in his choice to four colours, viz., blue for artillery and engineers, and green, grey, or scarlet for the rifles. The grey to be in accordance with the colour selected by the War-office, the Lords-Lieutenant of counties having a *revo* on the colour, so that they may make the volunteers in counties as nearly similar as possible. The commissioners further recommend that a sum of 10s. per man be allowed to all those who have passed through certain stages in musketry practice, and have obtained certificates of efficiency. The commissioners, in addition to these gratuities, propose to give a further sum of 4s. per head for all volunteers living beyond five miles from head-quarters, or the usual place of drill. This sum is given with the view of assisting volunteers engaged in agricultural pursuits, who cannot afford the expense of riding to the place of rendezvous; and is proposed for the purpose of inducing countrymen to don the volunteer uniform and to carry the rifle. At present the sum voted in aid of the volunteers does not exceed £40,000 per annum. Should the proposed changes be carried into effect, the charge upon the country will be increased to about £170,000 or £180,000. But even if the larger amount were doubled, it would be very little in comparison to the value of the body of good soldiers who, in case of emergency, would take the field, and who, we firmly believe, would be second to no troops that England possesses, whether they be regulars or militia.

**INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEERS IN LANCASHIRE, AND DINNER TO COLONEL M. MURDO.**—On Saturday last, Col. M. Murdo inspected the Manchester and Salford Volunteers in Heaton-park, Prestwich, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton. The force under arms, consisting of mounted rifles, artillery, and infantry, together numbered nearly 3,500 and it is computed that from 15,000 to 20,000 spectators were in the park. The troops on the grounds consisted of the artillery (190), under Major Mawson; the Manchester Mounted Rifles (30), under Captain Bennett; the 1st Manchester Rifles (500), under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Grey de Wilton; the 2nd Manchester Rifles (500) and the Salford Regiment (133), under Lieut.-Colonel Deakin; the 3rd Manchester (430), under Captain Heaton; besides the Artillery, Worsley, Swinton and Eccles, and Draydsden regiments and corps, making a total of about 3,500 men. They were divided into four brigades, and in that state went through the evolutions, which consisted of marching past, file-firing, company-firing, skirmishing, and such-like simple

movements. Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall was on the ground, dressed in plain clothes, as were several other officers connected with the army. In the evening the officers of the various regiments entertained Colonel M. Murdo to dinner at the Queen's Hotel. In the absence of Lord Grey de Wilton, the colonel of the 1st Manchester Regiment, Major Ash-ton presided; the vice-chair being filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Deakin.

As the names of several flag-officers have been mentioned in connexion with the future command of the Mediterranean fleet, we may say that the admiral most likely to succeed Sir W. F. Martin will be Sir James Hope, if he should feel inclined to be a candidate for further active service on his return home from China.

## THAMES EMBANKMENT COMMISSION.

HER Majesty's Commissioners appointed to examine plans for embanking the Surrey side of the Thames within the metropolis, have just issued a report, addressed to Her Majesty, in reference to the various projects submitted to their inquiry, and stating also the conclusions which they have arrived at. The commissioners state that twenty plans were offered for consideration, and although they cannot recommend any one plan for adoption in its entirety, as meeting all the requirements of the case, yet the principal features of some of them are embodied in the one suggested in their report. They propose to divide the district from Deptford to Battersea-park into three sections, the first extending from Deptford to Westminster-bridge, the second from Westminster to Vauxhall-bridge, the third from Vauxhall-bridge to Battersea-park. Relative to the section first named, they state that the existing thoroughfares with the new street now being made between South-work and Blackfriars-roads will, in their opinion, afford sufficiently convenient and direct means of communication for the traffic—and as the flooding of the low-lying districts could be obviated by a more efficient drainage—there does not appear any public necessity for an embankment and roadway between Deptford and Westminster-bridge. The formation of such a roadway would involve a vast expenditure of money, and cause a great disturbance of the trade and commerce of that part of the metropolis.

With respect to the second section, viz., from Westminster-bridge to Vauxhall, the commissioners are of opinion that a new and improved communication is necessary, and that, they think, may be effected by constructing an embankment and roadway between these points. The property adjacent to the river between Lambeth Church and Vauxhall-bridge is of an inferior character. The wharf walls are insufficient to keep out the water at high tides, hence many of the streets are at times flooded, causing distress and sickness to the inhabitants, who are for the most part of the poorer classes.

Between Vauxhall-bridge and Battersea-park, which comprises the third section, an embanked roadway would afford access to the Battersea station of the South Coast Railway, and to the goods station of the South-Western and Chatham and Dover Railways, would improve and embellish that part of the metropolis, and afford a convenient and agreeable approach to Battersea-park from the densely populated districts of Lambeth and Southwork.

In accordance with the opinions expressed in the preceding portions of the report, the commissioners proceed to say that "an embanked roadway of about two miles should be formed between Westminster-bridge and Battersea-park, commencing at the east abutment of Westminster-bridge, on a viaduct of an ornamental character opposite the Houses of Parliament, as far as Bishop's-walk; thence on a solid embankment to the north side of the London Gas Works; continued upon Vauxhall-bridge as far as Nine-elms on a viaduct, and thence on a solid embankment, passing under the land arch of the railway bridge, and terminating at the approach road of the new suspension bridge at Battersea. The dredging of the foreshore in the front of the embankment to a level of five feet below low water (particularly at Lambeth and Nine-elms) will improve the navigation, compensate to a great extent for the loss of tidal water displaced by the solid portions of the embankment, and as the foreshore will be formed under the viaduct of solid material, and on a suitable incline, it will tend to prevent accumulations of mud where the shores are flat or uneven." The commissioners observe, in conclusion, that the estimated cost of the work, including land and compensation, is £1,000,000, but that if the present opportunity for carrying out the project be not at once embraced, the cost will necessarily be much greater on account of the increasing demand for land and buildings in and near the metropolis. With reference to the means by which the cost is to be defrayed, the commissioners consider that the coal and wine dues should be appropriated for such a further period as may be necessary for the purpose. The report is signed by William Cubitt, Joshua Webb, Douglas Galton, E. Burstal, H. A. Hunt, and J. Robinson McLean.

## HARVESTING.

HARVESTING throughout the country is now being rapidly proceeded with, and we are happy to add that the accounts from all parts tend to show that we shall have an abundant season. The present fine weather has ripened the grain, and sickle and reaper are now cutting the golden corn. Of late years reaping machines have been introduced by various enterprising firms, and in spite of the prejudices of the farmer (than whom a more slow and sure-going set cannot be) must inevitably, sooner or later, supersede the old system of reaping with the sickle. Let our town readers spare a day from the ledger or the counter, take a ticket for an hour's run by rail, and they will soon revel in similar rural scenes to those depicted on page 692.

## THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS has of late evinced a greater desire than formerly, as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, to recognise the importance of the Volunteer movement. This is as it should be, and we trust that this now recognised institution of our island will continue to merit the honour done it. His Royal Highness has honoured several reviews of volunteers with his presence, and complimented them on their efficiency. To our subscribers, then, connected with this force more particularly, and our readers generally, we feel assured that the equestrian portrait on our front page will be regarded with interest. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G., P.C., is the only son of the late Duke (who was youngest son of George III.) by the Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; born 1819; succeeded, 1850; is cousin to Her Majesty, and to the King of Hanover; is President of Christ's Hospital; Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards; Ranger of St. James's and Hyde-parks; appointed Colonel in the Army 1837; Lieutenant-General 1854; General Commander-in-Chief, 1856; served in the Crimea, 1854-55; and has been Inspector-General of Cavalry.

The Tribunal of Siena (Tuscany), on the 25th ult., condemned two Carmelite friars—Father Onorato and Emiliano—to twenty months' and six months' imprisonment respectively, for writing and circulating two pamphlets, one entitled "The Temporal Power of the Pope," and the other, "A Gross Untruth of the Revolution," in which the King and Government of Italy, the army and nation, were spoken of in the most insulting language. The prior of the convent, Father Hilarion, was acquitted for want of evidence.

## MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT COBHAM.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in the usually quiet village of Street Cobham, which is about four miles from the Weybridge railway-station, in consequence of the following extraordinary occurrence, by which the lives of two gentlemen have been sacrificed, under circumstances of a peculiar and painful nature.

It appears that about eight o'clock on the evening of Friday last two men, named Eyles and Organ, were passing through a wood, when they were attracted by a strong smell, and on going to the spot from whence it proceeded they discovered the bodies of two men, who had evidently been dead for several days, and which presented a most horrifying spectacle. Without remaining to examine the bodies, they at once hastened to the village and gave information to Police-constable Loyell, who, in company with Mr. Webb, surgeon, repaired to the place, and made a minute examination of the bodies of the two deceased men. They were lying in a hollow space between two or three small birch trees, about eighty or ninety yards from the main road leading from Weybridge to Cobham, and about half a mile from the village. The head of one of the men was found reclining upon the other's breast; the face of the latter and a portion of his body being carefully covered with a rug. The uppermost man had been shot through the lower jaw, and the ball, after passing through the inner part of the head, effected its exit upon the top of the skull, near the crown. This was apparently the younger of the two, and at the time of his death he was wearing a wig, although it is conjectured that he was only about twenty years of age. Upon removing the rug from the other man the surgeon perceived a wound in the breast caused by a bullet which evidently terminated the unfortunate man's existence almost instantaneously. A discharged pistol was found lying close to the head of the first man, and the latter was lying upon another pistol and a fish basket, as though he had thrown down the deadly weapon and fallen upon it. A bottle, containing a small quantity of port wine, was picked up close to the spot where the first-mentioned pistol was found. On searching their pockets the constable found the sum of £1 1s. 6d.; a pocket-book containing several artificial flies for fishing, some fish-hooks, a spirit flask containing a small quantity of pale brandy and water, a tin box containing some percussion caps, a pill-box in which were two bullets, a small box key, a pair of tweezers, three white pocket-handkerchiefs, and various other articles. The pockets of one of the men also contained a *Daily Telegraph* newspaper of July 24, together with a pair of socks, a collar, a light cap, and a pair of kid gloves. None of the articles found upon the deceased afforded the slightest clue to lead to their identification; but, in addition to these above-mentioned, a pocket-book was found bearing an inscription—which, however, had been so much erased as not to admit any possibility of being deciphered. The bodies were removed to the King's Arms Inn, about half a mile distant, where they await a coroner's inquest.

It affords some satisfaction to know that on Saturday morning a little girl who was minding some cows near the spot picked up a piece of paper, which proved to be a circular issued by "S. Henderson, tailor and outfitter, Holloway-gate," on the back of which was written in pencil, in a bold, gentlemanly hand, the following words:—

"Whoever finds this body will confer a great favour on one who can never ask another, if he will take the gloves the writer wears to — (here a name was written, and afterwards defaced by the writer to render it illegible), and tell her that he died blessing her, and praying for her happiness. And the writer asks with his dying breath that — will love —, and he asks to be — dearly for his sake; and he asks forgiveness from all whom he may pain by thus going away to die, but he is too unhappy to live. And, as the last request of her dying child, he asks his mother to love — (name repeated and again defaced), and to take care of her as far as possible. And the writer most earnestly begs pardon from his poor old father, whom he is sorry to leave, but late is too strong to resist. May God bless all those who have been so good to me, and whom I have so ill-requited; but if my life were to be lived again, I am afraid I should do all that I have done. As for my death, I die quite happy, and with a blissful feeling that I am going to rest. — (here the name of the other deceased was probably mentioned, but that also was defaced after being written) is nearly dead. I have promised to see him safely dead before I quit."

Here the writer ceased, and probably at once terminated his existence, after having first covered over with a rug the body of his companion. Another rug was lying by the side of himself.

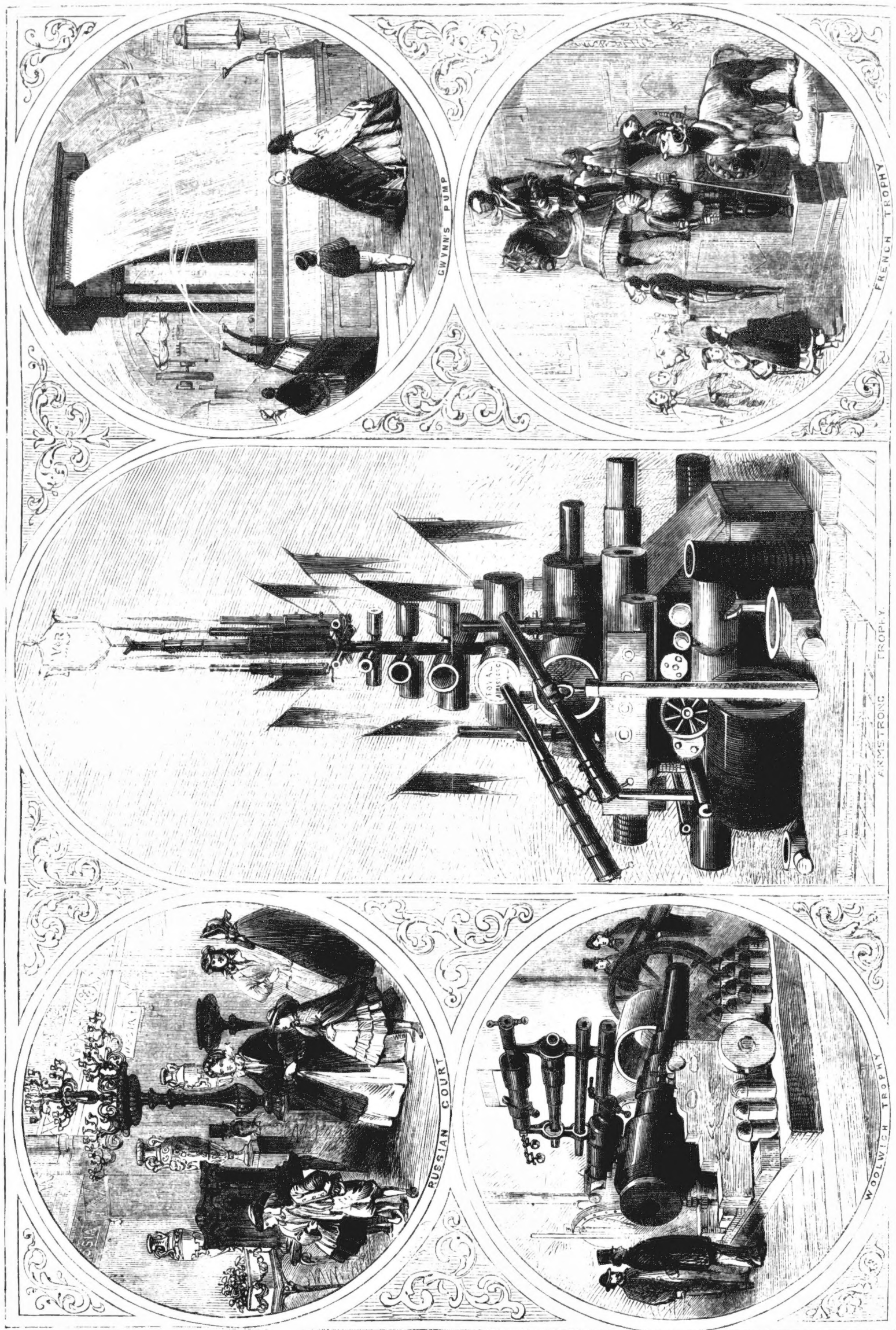
Two gentlemen, answering the description of the deceased, visited the village on the 24th ult., and put up at the Big White Lion, where they purchased a bottle of port wine, of which it is reasonably supposed the portion found in the bottle on Friday evening formed a part. It is also strongly suspected that the tragic affair took place on the 24th ult. On that day one of the gentlemen alluded to left a pocket-book at the Big White Lion, in which were inscribed the following addresses:—"C. B., 5, Langham-place, Brixton, or 11, Angel-court, City." Communications have been forwarded to each of these places, but up to Saturday night no reply had been received. On Saturday afternoon a small phial bottle was found on the spot, containing apparently a tincture for the toothache, on the cork of which was a wax impression bearing the name of a chemist in Upper Holway. This would lead to the supposition that one or both of the men came from that locality, as the circular before referred to was issued from the same place.

Mr. Superintendent Hollington, of Chertsey, visited the spot on Saturday, and forwarded information to Scotland-yard, and has used every endeavour to discover the names and homes of the deceased persons, but hitherto without success.

Great excitement still prevails at Cobham and its neighbourhood. Several persons came from London on Sunday night, and one gentleman who viewed the bodies expressed an opinion that they were the sons of Mr. Bettelstone, who carries on business as a naturalist at No. 11, Neville-terrace, Hornsey-road. Mr. Brown, a harness-maker, residing in Cobham, proceeded to London, and thence to Hornsey, where he saw Mr. Bettelstone, and in a few moments enough transpired to convince both Mr. Brown and Mr. Bettelstone that a conclusive clue had been gained. The two young men, it appears, left home together on the morning of Thursday, the 24th July, with the avowed intention of going down the South-Western line to fish, but they did not state more decidedly to what part of the country they were going. They left the train at the Esler Station, and walked through the village, and past the palings of Claremont-park, towards Cobham, where they visited two of the hotels, partaking of moderate refreshment. At the Big White Lion they had some port wine, which, however, they appeared not to like, and asked for some a little older. With this they were supplied, and, saying that it was very good, they ordered a bottle of it, and took it away with them in their basket. The elder of the brothers was thirty-six years of age, the younger twenty-three. The elder was armed with pistols, but nothing was known of the fact until after the bodies were discovered. The inquest was held on Monday, the jury returning a verdict of "*felix-de-se*" against the younger, and as to the elder, who died by a pistol-shot wound, there was not sufficient evidence to show.

A COMMUNICATION from Smyrna, of the 20th ult., says:—"The cotton crop continues to look well; the Egyptian seed has succeeded without irrigation, and the American seed has furnished every specimen of that description. From a good part of the province our advisers report a largely increased crop."





COURTS AND TROPHIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. (See page 684)



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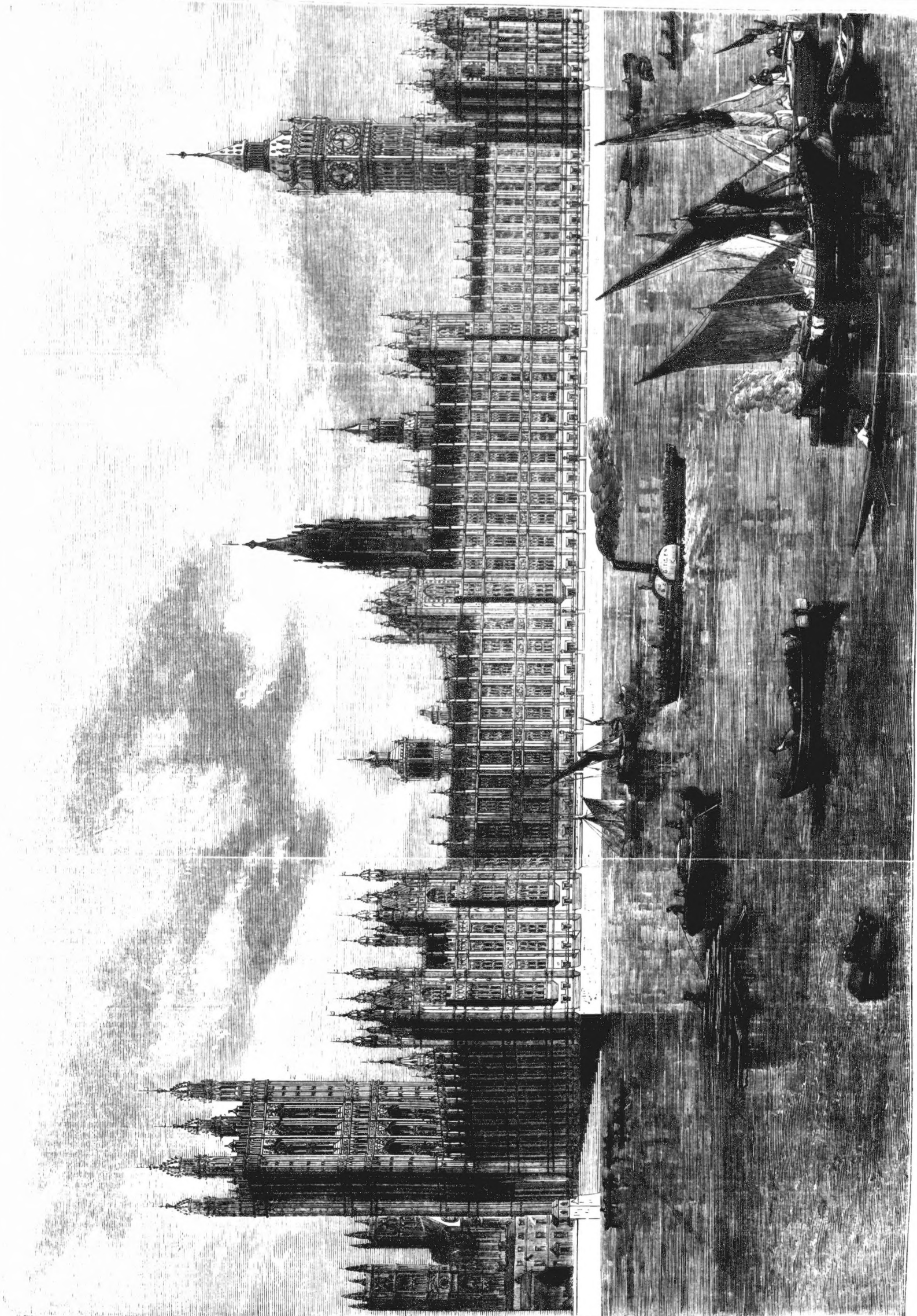
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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

697

COURTS AND TROPHIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. (See page 664)



LONDON TOWN.—THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. (See page 700.)



## Public Amusements.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—The production of Auber's celebrated and really beautiful opera of "Masaniello," on Thursday last, caused an immense sensation. Perhaps this great composer's charming work was never placed upon the stage with such magnificence. The chorus, band, and *mise en scene* could not be surpassed. Signor Mario sang and acted with wonderful spirit and energy. He was ably supported by Signor Graziani and most of the members of the company. The house was crowded by a brilliant and enthusiastic audience.

**DRURY LANE.**—A troupe of Moorish gymnasts, thirty in number, entitled "The Arabs of the Desert, of the Beni-Zoug-Zoug," have given an entertainment of a kind which has seldom been witnessed in Drury Lane Theatre. Some fifteen or twenty years ago a company of Arabs exhibited at Astley's, and attracted all London for a season by their extraordinary feats. The "Beni-Zoug-Zoug" troupe are somewhat similar in the speciality of their performances. Individually they do nothing more wonderful than may be seen at every theatre in London during the pantomimes by the "Sprites," as they are called. Collectively, however, their feats are really marvellous, and the manner in which they form into pyramidal and other figures, and the way in which one Arab sustains a number who mount one atop of the other, and hang from each other like clusters of bees, must be seen to be understood. The worn out and hacknied drama of "The Colleen Bawn," with an indifferent cast of characters, still retains its place in the bills. The house has been moderately attended. If the managers are desirous of receiving the patronage of the public we would suggest something in the way of novelty.

**ADELPHI.**—Watts Phillips's celebrated drama of "The Dead Heart" after a most successful run, will be withdrawn this evening to make room for the classical play of "Medea," which will be produced on the 11th instant, with a powerful cast of characters, including Miss Avonia Jones, an artist who has created great sensation both on this and the other side of the Atlantic.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—The highly successful drama of "The Lady of the Camellias," with the burlesque of "Fun, or the Follies of the Day," has drawn numerous audiences during the past week. Miss Catherine Lucette, the fair manageress, is immensely popular, and deserves great credit for the pains and expense incurred in presenting to the public a light and pleasing entertainment.

**EFFINGHAM.**—A new pictorial melo-drama, founded on the popular tale of "George Barrington," now publishing in "Reynolds's Miscellany," has been produced here with complete success. The piece abounds in half-breath escapes and thrilling interest, and some very pretty and well-painted scenery. The acting from first to last was all that could be desired, and the manager is rewarded nightly by crowded and delighted audiences.

The celebrated Christy's Minstrels have appeared during the week at the St. James's Hall. This highly talented troupe are as popular as ever.

**M. ROBIN,** the French Wizard, at the Egyptian Hall, every evening. The "Soiree Fantastique" comprise original and imitable inventions. The "sensation" produced since the 25th of last November, being upwards of 241 representations, is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his endless *repertoire*, which embraces every novelty in recreative art and science.

**MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAKER-STREET.**—The suite of rooms have been redecorated. Recent additions:—The Kings of England from the Conqueror; the Portrait Models, more than two hundred in number, comprise all the leading characters of the day; with several additions to the Napoleon relics. This is one of the best sights in London.

The immensely popular Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with Mr. John Parry, give their new entertainment, "The Family Legend," by Tom Taylor, Esq., and Mr. John Parry's musical narrative of "The Colleen Bawn" every evening, at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, which is nightly thronged with all-admiring visitors.

**MR. JOHN OXFORD** has written a farce for Sadler's Wells, which will be speedily produced there. A new drama is also in rehearsal.

**Mrs. SWIFT,** the tenor, appears shortly in two concerts at Glasgow; then at Brighton, with Mademoiselle Patti, and afterwards a tour, with Miss Arabella Goddard, and others.

A NEW drama, by M. Faucquez, is in active rehearsal at the Britannia. A new drama, by Mr. Hazlewood, is also in preparation, and we hear that it will be produced with all those lavish scenic effects for which this establishment has become famous.

**MR. G. V. BROOKE,** the tragedian, is performing at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool, to large and appreciative audiences.

An English opera company, under the direction of Mr. Henry High, is immensely popular at the Theatre Royal, Gloucester.

## SHOCKING BOAT ACCIDENT NEAR PRESTON.

A SHOCKING accident occurred on Sunday afternoon, on the Ribble, about nine miles from Preston. At half-past six o'clock on Sunday morning, a number of men, principally factory operatives, with their wives and children, left Aston Quay, Preston, in a sailing-boat, called the Gariboldi, for Lytton. The party numbered altogether sixteen. The boat, which was heavily weighed down, sailed along, with the return tide, all right. When, however, the party had got to Gables House, at Wharton, a small public-house on the side of the Ribble, they decided to get out. The boat was accordingly pulled in, and the company left her and spent the afternoon at the Guides. At three o'clock in the afternoon the tide began to flow, and the party got into the Gariboldi with the view of returning home. When they had sailed up the river about 100 yards the masts of the boat came into contact with the bowsprit gear of a schooner, which was moored alongside the river. The boat was instantaneously capsized, and all were thrown into the water. The scene now became truly heartrending. Mothers were crying out for their children: children were shrieking wildly for their parents; and husbands were doing their utmost to save their families. The accident resulted in the loss of eight lives—all women and children. One man, named Leach, a shoemaker, lost his wife and two children. Another man lost his wife and child and sister-in-law; and a third lost either his wife and one child, or two children. Two of the party seized the rope of the schooner, and held on until assistance arrived; the remainder clung to the boat. When the boat first upset she was in very shallow water—only a few feet deep; but the tide was running strong, and drifted her into deep water directly. Two of the bodies have been found; the remainder are in deep water, and it is feared will float out to sea.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Liban (Courland) on the morning of the 27th July, and were received with the most enthusiastic acclamations by the inhabitants. Their Majesties were to remain there a few days. The Hereditary Grand Duke and his two brothers have been residing there for some time for sea-bathing. The Emperor and Empress, on their way from Riga, landed at Mittau, and visited the cathedral. His Majesty afterwards reviewed the troops of the garrison, and received the civil and military authorities. In the afternoon their Majesties honoured with their presence a dinner given by the nobility of Courland, and at night again embarked on board the Standard steamer, which conveyed them to Liban.

## Sporting.

## RACING FIXTURES.

AUGUST.			
Hartlepool . . . . .	11 Wenlock . . . . .	15 Exham . . . . .	26
Great Yarmouth . . . . .	12 York . . . . .	19 Lichfield . . . . .	26
Wolverhampton . . . . .	12 Dover . . . . .	21 Bridgewater . . . . .	28
Reading . . . . .	14 Stockton . . . . .	26 Ludlow . . . . .	29

## LATEST BETTING.

ST. LEGER.—5 to 1 agst Marquis; 11 to 2 agst Caraculais; 9 to 1 agst Buckstone; 14 to 1 agst Exchequer; 20 to 1 agst Hurricane; 20 to 1 agst Johnny Armstrong; 20 to 1 agst Neptuneus.  
DERBY.—25 to 1 agst Pratique; 1,000 to 30 agst Melrose; 40 to 1 agst Trajanus.

## THE CONFEDERATE STATES CLAIMING RECOGNITION.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the *New York World*, under date of the 17th ult., says:—"Reliable advices from Richmond state that Jefferson Davis has sent a special messenger to the Emperor of France and to the Queen of England, with despatches of a private nature, demanding the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The demand is said to be followed by a voluminous bundle of documents, including letters written by the English and French consuls at Richmond, testifying to the unanimity manifested by the inhabitants of that city in forming a separate Government, and of their ability to maintain it. Another document, merely devoted to the military operations of the Confederates, states that nearly all the battles fought in Virginia, from Bull Run down to the seven days' fight before Richmond, including the battle of Fair Oaks, and the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, were as many victories won by the South against an enemy vastly superior in men, in material of war, in money, and resources of all kinds.

"In a private note addressed by Jefferson Davis to Louis Napoleon himself, the rebel President reminds his Majesty of the fact, that nine months ago, several Cabinet Councils were held in Paris with the special object of discussing the propriety of recognising the Confederate States, who were then thought deserving their recognition, and that the thing was given up when the reverses of Port Royal and Fort Donelson made the French Cabinet fear that the South would not be able to stand against the North, and maintain its independence. The notes end by stating that all fears of that kind ought to be abandoned now, and the series of brilliant victories won by the Confederates, as well as the rapid exhaustion of the resources of the North, ought to satisfy the Emperor of the unanimity of sentiment existing in the South concerning its separation from the North, and of the resources it possesses for the building up of a strong, respected, prosperous, and independent nationality."

## BRUTAL MURDER.

On Saturday evening last, about eight o'clock, Sturston, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, was the scene of a most brutal murder. It appears that as Mr. Tomlinson, of Sturston Hall, was loading hay out of a field adjoining his premises, two of his men, who were engaged in "pitching," having had some altercation relative to the amount of work each was capable of performing, one of them, an Irishman, named Swaney, unawares, fiercely attacked the deceased, a young man named Thomas Stanley, d aling him blows and kicks alternately, until the poor fellow lay a corpse on the spot. The prisoner afterwards made his escape, but has since been captured by the constabulary in a barn at Little Park, near Okeover Hall the seat of the High Sheriff of the county, and is now safely lodged in the Ashbourne lock-up. The unfortunate young fellow who so suddenly met his death bore an excellent character and had only been married five weeks. The prisoner is a tall, powerfully-built man, standing about 6ft. 2in. in height.

At the meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce a discussion took place in reference to the embarrassment caused to shippers by the minute and descriptive particulars now required under the new customs regulations, with regard to the contents of bales and other packages intended for export. The object of the Board of Trade in initiating these new arrangements, is to obtain a more accurate statistical information than has yet been possible, but it was stated at the meeting that many firms were unwilling, and others unable without great loss of time, to specify as accurately as Government required the contents of the parcels, and it was suggested that compliance with the instructions would only lead to the substitution of incorrect entries in order to save time and trouble, and to facilitate the passing of the goods. It was agreed therefore that a representation upon this subject should be made to the Board of Trade.

The following may be depended upon as a rain-glass: I have used it for months. Get a common pickle-bottle, such as is sold at every Italian warehouse; fill it with any kind of water, to within two or three inches of the top; plunge the neck of an empty Florence oil-flask into the pickle-bottle. Before rain the water will rise two or three inches in the neck of the inverted flask—often in three or four hours. If the weather is settled for fair, the water will remain not more than half an inch high, for days, in the neck of the flask. It never fails to foretell rain; and to-day, July 15, rose as high as the rim of the pickle-bottle, in the neck of the flask. It may stand in or out of doors, in sun or shade, and the water never needs changing as long as it can be seen through. Mine is now green through long standing. The oil-flask must be cleaned before the neck is plunged in the water. Soda and warm water will clear it of oil.—THOMAS ZEILLER—Rose Cottage, Kennington-cross.

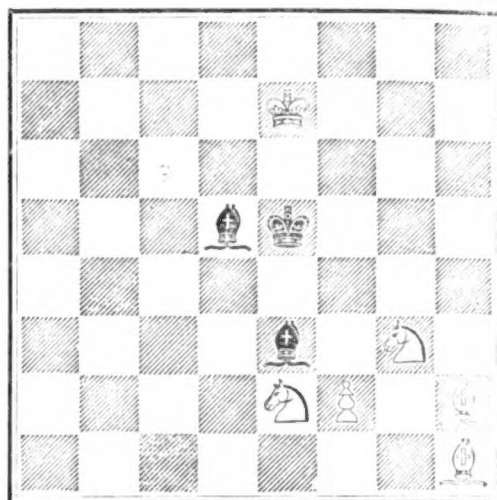
The quantity of tea imported in the first six months of this year was 64½ million pounds, being six millions more than in 1861, and 12½ millions in excess of 1860. The quantity on which duty was paid in the same period of 1862 was upwards of 38½ million pounds, or a little more than one-third of a million over the returns for the six months of 1861. The export of this article in the first half of the year 1860 amounted to 3½ million pounds, of 1861 to 5½ millions, of 1862 to the extraordinarily large total of 13 million pounds.

The *Journal de Charleroi* mentions the following instance of canine sagacity:—"A gentleman of that town, very fond of angling, always took his dog with him when he went to enjoy a few hours' amusement on the banks of the Sambre, and his four-legged companion seems to take no little interest in the sport. One day, last week, when the gentleman was angling for perch, a large pike took the bait, and dashed across the stream with such rapidity that the top of the rod came off, and was soon beyond the fisherman's reach. The dog, seeing what had happened, instantly plunged into the water, soon came back with the part of the rod in his mouth, and the fish still attached to it, and thus enabled his master to secure the prize."

SEVERAL of the Paris journals have the following:—"An old man, aged 105, named Galot, and residing in the Rue des Ecoles, presented himself within the last few days at the Ministry of War to receive an allowance from the State. He was accompanied by his wife, aged 103, both enjoying excellent health, and not appearing to have any intention of leaving this world just yet. The old man had served nine years under Louis XVI., and in a part of the wars of the Republic and the Empire. He left the service in 1815.

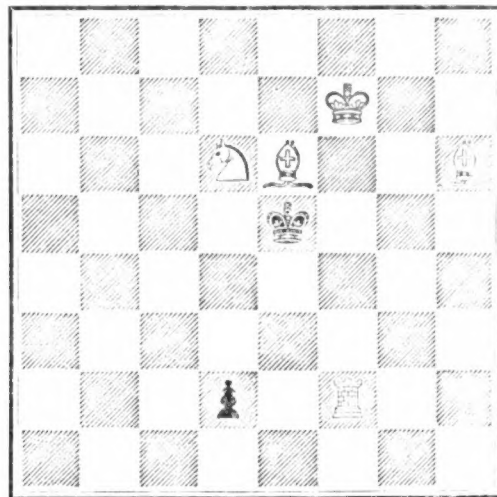
## Chess.

PROBLEM No. 41.—By Mr. LEICHER.  
Black.



White.  
White to move and mate in six moves.

PROBLEM No. 42.—By W. H.  
Black.



White.  
White to move and mate in three moves.

W. T. PARKER.—If White, in your problem No. 1, play 2. B to Q B sq, what is to prevent mate on the following move? In No. 2, Black can play mate by 3. Kt to Q R 4, White cannot then discover mate.

C. F.—Problem No. 4 has not any King on the board. No. 1 is neat and shall appear for the inspection of the juveniles.

T. BINNEY.—We are unable to remedy the defect in the position to which you allude. Perhaps the problem could be reconstructed altogether, still retaining the idea.

J. W. W.—The game sent is not interesting or instructive in any one respect.

C. F.—The solution of the Study of which you have forwarded a copy is as follows:—

White. 1. K to Q Kt 2. K to Q B 3. Q to K 4 and wins.

Black. 1. K to K B 2. P to Kt 1

J. BAXTER.—Knight and Bishop generally draw against Rook and Bishop. In the position submitted by you, however, White wins by playing 1. B to Q 3, followed by 2. B to Q B 2.

Solutions of Problems 38 and 39 by C. F., J. FENWICK, NEMO, W. PARKER, J. BAXTER, W. LYON, C. DEANE, CANTAR, W. CHILDS, C. MAY, B. N., J. CARR, AMANENSIS, J. C. C. W. B. (Kew-green), A. HOWELL, and G. W. FIELD—correct.

THE execution of Louis Marco, who was condemned to death by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, on the 28th ult., for the murder of his sister-in-law—a widow, named Dufour, who resided in a house in the Route de Bagneux—and attempting to kill his brother, who lived with her, took place on Monday morning in front of the prison of La Roquette. The prisoner was of a repulsive physiognomy, and had nothing in his manner to excite the slightest sympathy. For a trifling question of pecuniary interest he made the attempt on his brother by attacking him with a pickaxe, and with the same weapon killed his sister-in-law, who lived with him. After his arrest, when taken into the room where his victims were lying—one dead, and the other in a desperate state—he said to the latter, "It is you, wretch, who will bring me to the scaffold: I did not think you had so much life in you!" When before the court he behaved with the greatest effrontery, but since he has been in prison he has shown some repentance for his crime, and he met his death with firmness. In spite of the heavy rain, a very large crowd had assembled at the place of execution.

The *Pungoto* of Milan states that on the 24th ult., the alarm bell was suddenly rung at Caravaggio (Lombardy), at half-past four a.m., upon which a out six thousand of the population assembled in the neighbourhood of the railway-station with cries of "Down with the rascals who want to insult the Virgin by destroying the high road!" One of the surveyors was seized and taken to the municipality; another escaped by the aid of two gendarmes. The subprefect soon arrived with a few gendarmes, but his authority was set at defiance, and he was ultimately forced, not only to bid his escort lay down their arms, but even to write a report under the dictation of the rioters. During the night, the three houses inhabited by the railway officials were set fire to, and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. The works have since been suspended.



POLICE COURTS.  
COW STREET.

WESTMINSTER

CLERKENWELL

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

MARYLEBONE

WORSHIP STREET.

THAMES

LAMBETIL

WANDSWORTH.

**VOLUNTEERING.**—Joseph Scott, a working man and a member of the 11th Surrey Rifle Corps, appeared to answer an adjourned summons for compelling him to pay the amount of his subscriptions and clothing. The case was postponed for the production of the rules. They were now paid for his worship, and it appeared that each member was bound to pay his share yearly, the amount of the subscription, and to provide himself with the uniform of the corps. It was proved that the defendant had been provided with the uniform, and Mr. Dayman held that he was bound to pay for it. Mr. Haynes, jun., who appeared for the defendant, said his client was enrolled for the purpose of enabling a gentleman named Chastelaine of Merton, to get a commission in the corps. It was the practice a fortnight in many corps. Colonel Cole, the commanding officer, said he wished to keep the matter distinct from the case. Mr. Chastelaine was promised a commission as soon as a certain number of volunteers were enrolled. The commanding officer, he was responsible to the tailor. Mr. Haynes admitted that his client, according to the rules, was bound to pay the subscription, but not the bill for the uniform. Mr. Chastelaine sent the debt to be measured and the uniform was not to cost him anything. Mr. Cole Chastelaine was examined, and he stated that he held a commission in the corps. He obtained ten men as required for his commission. The defendant was one of the men enrolled. He never made any agreement with the defendant for the purchase of his uniform. He referred the tailor to the commanding officer. If he were to provide the man with clothing, it might as well enter the army at once and purchase a commission. Mr. Dayman said that if the defendant had no commission, he could not have the uniform. It appeared that a private arrangement, for which he might be able to recover in the county court, if the agreement was not carried out. That had nothing to do with the corps. He was liable to the corps, and on account of his not paying he was also liable to double the amount, a penalty. He ordered the defendant to pay £7 12s. 1d. and 2s. costs, the amount of his uniform at contract price, and a year and a half's subscription, and in default of distress to be imprisoned for two months. There were other cases of a similar description, and orders were made for payment. Colonel Cole said he did not wish to be hard with the defendant, and would give them time to pay.



## "London Town."

ITS STREETS—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE.—ITS ODD SCENES AND STRANGE CHARACTERS.—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDORS.—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

BY THE HERMIT OF EXETER CHANGE.

### No. 11.—THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, OR THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

Architecture has been described as music made visible in stone or brick, or whatever the substance in which the meaning or idea of the architect is brought home, first to the eye, and then to the brain of the spectator. This description, so far as it goes, is undoubtedly true. A noble building is in reality harmony impressed on, and expressed by solid and visible matter. Looking upon St. Paul's Cathedral, or on Westminster Abbey, has upon every properly attuned mind, an effect precisely analogous to that produced by listeners to one of Handel or Mozart's musical creations. The strains of melody reared one on the other, by means of which the soul is lifted, and left in an attitude of serene repose or rapturous admiration resemble the successive stories of a beautiful palace, which in its entirety, leaves a satisfied impression on the mind of the looker-on. In the same manner, any gross irregularity, any violent falling off or departure from the symmetrical design of the building affects the eye as a note of unexpected and ill-timed discord does the ear in the performance of a piece of music.

The New Palace of Westminster is a convincing illustration of the principle here set forth. Whatever defects a microscopic examination may discover in this national building, the impressions made upon the mind of the looker-on is one of most pleasing and refining tendency. It is a veritable symphony in stone rising, or rather growing out of the river, and culminating in the gilded pinnacles of the majestic Victoria Tower.

The old Houses of Parliament were burnt down on the 16th of October, 1834. On the 28th of April, 1836, ninety-seven designs, comprising upwards of 1,000 drawings, were publicly exhibited in competition, for three or five premiums of £500 each. On the 29th of February, 1837, it was stated that the chief prize had been assigned to the design marked 64, which, as it was soon afterwards made known, proved to be the one drawn, to a great extent, by the very hands of the late Sir Charles Barry. It may be here stated that it had been previously stipulated by Parliament that the style of the new building should be either Gothic or Elizabethan. Barry's design was in the Gothic, and its merits were of so conspicuous an order as to ensure its instant and unanimous reception.

The first stone was laid on the 27th of April, 1840. This first stone, which forms the angle of the plinth of the Speaker's house nearest the bridge, was laid by the architect's wife, without any public ceremony, and in the presence of only a few personal friends. The first stone of the Victoria Tower was also laid in the same unpretentious way by Lady, then Mrs Charles Barry, on her own birthday, the 22nd of December, 1843.

St. Paul's Cathedral took thirty-five years to finish its mere walls, roofs, turrets, and dome, independently of any interior decorations. We need not, therefore, be greatly surprised that the New Palace of Westminster is not yet completed. The worst of it is that by the time it is finished the work of rebuilding will have to be com-

menced over again, for, owing to the ignorance of the parties appointed to select the quarry, an inferior, and we may even say, a rotten stone has been used for the construction of this national edifice. The consequence is that the graceful and elaborate Palace of Westminster is in a state of incessant decay. Under the action of damp and heat the stone is being constantly ground to dust. Already the New Palace of Westminster has cost more than £8,000,000. A million more at least will be required to complete the structure, after which the work of reparation, or else of another new palace, will have to be begun at the rate of at least £1,000,000 a year.

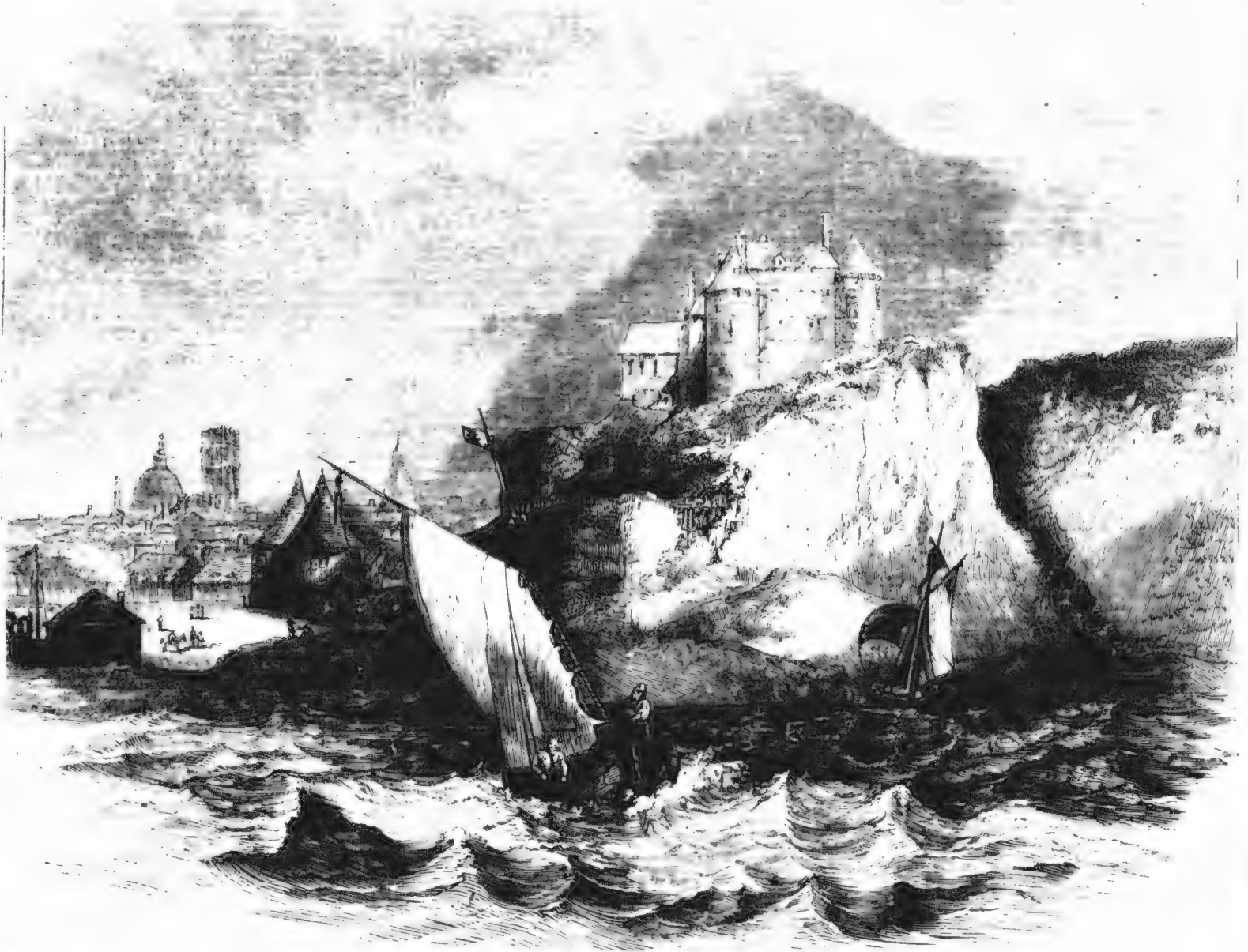
Still, independently of the quality of the stone, the New Palace of Westminster, is one of extraordinary merit. It is not only creditable to the genius of the architect, but to the liberality of the nation, which paid and pays for it. No public building in Europe possesses a more ingenious and effective plan, a more perfect harmoniousness of parts and style, a more graceful outline from every point of view, or greater technical excellencies and beauties. Let the most critical observer wander into every nook and corner of this enormous structure, and endeavour to detect a neglected point or anything resembling slovenliness of finish, imperfect proportion or anything deserving the name of bungle, and if he finds one he certainly will be more successful than the keenest-eyed critic of all the ten thousand censors who have examined the New Palace for the purpose of finding fault with the masterpiece of the late Sir Charles Barry.

The chief entrance to the Houses of Parliament is through Westminster Hall itself, the noblest vestibule in the world. The dimensions of this Hall, according to Sir Charles Barry's measurement are 230 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. This is considerably less than Pennant's, which gives 270 feet long, 74 feet wide, and 190 feet high. He, however, may have included the depth of the walls. The dimensions of the two Houses are as follows:—The Chamber where the Peers sit is 93 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The Commons chamber is 83 feet long, 46 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The height, therefore, of all the chief portions of the interior is the same. The remainder of the vast and magnificent fabric which adorns the bank of the Thames, is allotted to Committee-rooms, offices, and residences for the several officials of the two Houses from the Speaker of the House of Commons downwards. Altogether, the New Westminster Palace is one of the most magnificent buildings ever erected continuously in Europe—probably the largest Gothic edifice in the world. In its style and character the building reminds us of the magnificent civic palaces—the Town-halls of the Netherlands—at Ypres, Ghent, Louvain, and Brussels. The stone employed for the external masonry is a magnesian limestone from Anston in Yorkshire, and has been selected with gross carelessness, or rather ignorance, by commissioners appointed in 1839 for that purpose. The river terrace, however, is of Aberdeen granite, and is pretty safe to last until the arrival of the well-known New Zealander, who is to take a sketch of the ruins of London, for the *Penny Illustrated News* of the New Zealand Republic. There is very little wood used in the construction of this building: all the main beams and joints are of iron, and the Houses of Parliament, it is said, can never be burnt again. The east, or river front, may be considered as the most imposing. This truly splendid facade is 900 feet in length; it is divided into five principal compartments, panelled with tracery, and decorated with rows of statues and shields of the king; and queens of England since the Norman conquest to the present time.

The Royal Victoria Tower at the south-west corner is one of the most stupendous works ever conceived; it contains the royal entrance—it is 75 feet square, and rises to the immense height of 340 feet, being 64 feet less than the height of the Cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. The archway entrance of this magnificent structure is 65 feet in height, and is covered with a rich and beautifully-worked grained-stone vault, while the interior is decorated with the statues of the patron saints of the three kingdoms, along with a statue of the present Queen. The central tower is 304 feet high, and 60 feet in diameter. The clock tower, abutting on Westminster-bridge, is 40 feet square, and surmounted above the clock with a richly decorated belfry spire, which rises to the height of 120 feet. Various subordinate towers break the line of the roofs, and by their picturesque forms and positions, add greatly to the agreeable effect of the whole building. It may here be stated that, as to the dimensions of the various parts of the New Palace, the professional authorities are by no means agreed. Thus, while Knight gives the length of the House of Commons' chamber as 81 feet, Peter Cunningham gives it as only 62 feet. A similar discrepancy is to be found in the alleged dimensions of the towers. For instance, Mr. Cunningham gives the height of the Victoria Tower as 340 feet; but the *Builder*, a very excellent authority, gives it as 325. We dare say there is a method of reconciling these seeming inconsistencies; but, at present, they are puzzling to other people than the many "young men from the country," who are at this moment "doing the lions" of the great metropolis. It may give some idea of the immense size of the New Palace if we state that it covers more than eight acres of ground, contains 1,100 rooms, 19 halls, 126 staircases, and more than two miles of corridors and passages. The Victoria Tower alone contains 117,000 cubic feet of stone, 1,350 rods of brick-work, 1,190 tons of iron, so that the entire weight of the Victoria Tower is at least 28,000 tons!

### SEASIDE SKETCHES, No. 6.—DIEPPE.

In continuation of the series under the above title, we this week take our readers across the Channel to Dieppe, extensively patronised, not only by our neighbours, but by ourselves, for the purpose of sea-bathing. Dieppe is a maritime town of France, in the department of the Seine-Inferieure, at the mouth of the river Arques, on the British Channel, nearly opposite Beechy Head, from which it is distant 67 miles, S.S.E. It is 31 miles north of Rouen, and 92 north-west of Paris. It is well built, the streets broad and regular. The port, enclosed by two jetties and surrounded by quays, is capable of accommodating a great number of vessels of from 60 to 600 tons; but it dries at low water, is with difficulty kept from filling up, and is rather of dangerous access from its narrowness and the rapidity of the current both inwards and outwards. It is protected by an old castle, on a cliff to the west of the town, shown in our engraving below, and by some batteries. It has two churches, from the steeple of one of which (St. Jacques) the English coast may be seen. Since 1822, when a handsome establishment for sea-bathing was formed, Dieppe has become a favourite watering-place, and the number of visitors has continued to increase. A regular intercourse is kept up by steamboats between Brighton and Dieppe, and as the journey by land is much shorter by this than by any other route, it is preferred by many travellers. A short journey by rail on the way to Paris brings the traveller to Rouen, one of the most interesting cities in France, and which all visitors to Dieppe would do well to visit.



SEASIDE SKETCHES, NO. 6.—DIEPPE.





THE PHANTOM WOMAN.

## Literature.

### ORIGINAL TALES.

#### FRIGHTENED OUT OF MY LIFE.

A TRAVELLER'S TALE, IN TWO PARTS.

##### PART II.

##### SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY.

THAT we looked for our traveller to complete his strange and wonderful story, only half of which was told, and that half so startling, with some considerable excitement, you may make up your mind to believe.

We waited eagerly as day by day passed by until it was come to the day when the routine of his somewhat extended circuit of business brought him with methodical punctuality to the usual seat at the table.

The greeting he received was cordial, and charged with what the French term *empressment*, which our English word "warmth" scarcely represents. If we were to say that something of a selfish eagerness to hear more—something of a personal satisfaction in the gratifying of an individual curiosity—lay at the bottom of our welcome, it might be nearer the truth.

Our "traveller," a shrewd man of the world, knew all this well enough; and when he had partaken of his dinner, called for his hot brandy-and-water, and lighted his aldermanic pipe—that true "calumet of peace"—he smiled benignly around, and resumed his story, which, in order to avert the conversational interruptions by no means uncommon on such occasions, I shall take leave to give in a continuous form.

"You will recollect, gentlemen," he began, "that my dream—my mesmeric trance—call it what you will—resolved itself into a fact. I found in that chamber, unknown, and, of course, unused, for something like twenty to five-and-twenty years—I found there the remains of a human creature, who had destroyed himself, or who had been destroyed by some other person or persons unknown, as the legal formula goes. There was no mistake about that, for ten, twenty, a score, a hundred pair of eyes—save some few that were odd ones—beheld the same spectacle the next day just as I had looked at it the previous midnight.

"Murder or suicide, which was it? for I am running through the gamut of the thoughts which, at the time, suggested themselves to me.

"As an unaccountable form of instinct had made me the discoverer of the tremendous secret which this dreaded closet had shrouded for so long, so also the same horrible impulses pointing out 'Suicide' to a man who laughed at the idea, made me jump to a conclusive certainty that suicide was the 'be-all and the end-all' of this ghastly matter.

"But what, you will ask, of the handkerchief I had seen, as by second sight—the handkerchief I had seen bound round both ankles?

"A man may hang himself, but he can't commit himself to the pleasantness of tying up his legs either during the process or after.

"But he might have done so previously, and stood on a low stool, to be kicked away, which many another suicide, with a calculation which involved a reason only warped, has done. This

was not the case; for no vestige of a stool, of anything, in fact, by which the unhappy wretch wrought the deed, was to be seen.

"Then I thought, as I was compelled to think, of other, and of all possible means, which desperate and despairing men have recourse to.

"He might have hoisted himself up to the lethal hook, and, by sheer strength of arm, holding by one while he knotted the other, have drawn himself up, and, either to screen or to suggest, have made one drop, and the end was over.

"Now the mystery was telling upon me more and more. What was his object?

"A man, weary of life, as I have known one skilled, artistic man to be, leaves it as he can, and there is all the simple evidence ready at hand to settle the question.

"This would not apply to this case, from the very fact that the systematic knotting of the cord on the hook at the ceiling, and the absence of all accessory aid at the feet of a desperate man, proved that it was not a case of deliberate suicide; while, at the same time, it left the matter without doubt that it was one in which there was a guilty accessory.

"So far my clue to the mystery went.

"I must add, too, that all this theorizing ran through my brain during the time I stood before the door of that doleful closet.

"Then I recollected the dreadful woman, the form of the hag-like creature that might have been young and beautiful at the time this deed was done; and began, through a secondary course of fancy, to see my way to, at least, a part of the mystery.

"That I did not sleep in that bed, that room, on that night, I need not tell you. I went downstairs, found my way by the winding lobbies, and met the host, almost to his fright and horror, just as he was going up to bed, his wife having already retired, the house being closed up, and a silence, only broken by the sobbing wind, reigning around.

"I should like another glass of that wine," I said, "and another chamber."

"You like the wine, then?" asked mine host, looking not a little astonished at beholding me—

"You like the wine?"

"Better never come from the wine-press," I answered, as I entered the little bar-parlour, and brought the almost expiring embers together again, which speedily began to glow and burn afresh.

"He looked at me with a disturbed expression, and I read in his face that he could scarcely make out my reason for leaving my room.

"I thought you had been asleep this hour," he said, as he lit a taper in order to fetch another bottle out of its cob-webbed secrecy in his famous cellar.

"For answer I merely shook my head with a shudder I could not repress, and said, 'Thank you, I have slept, and can't fall asleep again.'

"I am sorry you did not like the room," he began. "I hold it to be one of the most comfortable in my house."

"Landlord," I returned, in a solemn tone, "have you ever slept in that room yourself?"

"Something in my voice and manner struck him; for, looking earnestly at me as if to know whether I spoke in jest or earnest, he replied, but hesitatingly—'Why—no—I haven't. I never thought it necessary to give it a trial myself; besides my wife and I have always occupied one particular bedroom, and we never cared to change.'

"Have many others used it?" I asked.

"Numbers; and I never heard a complaint of it before," he added, in an injured tone.

"Landlord," I replied soothingly, but also reproachfully, "bear in mind that I have made no complaint."

"And yet you wish for another chamber," said he.

"I wish for another bottle of that famous port, if you please," I replied, correctively, and in a manner that brought the fact present to his mind.

"I beg your pardon"—he began.

"And your assistance to finish it," I added.

"He smiled graciously, took the light and his keys, and left the parlour, while I sat by the fire musing on the form of questions I was to put in order to get at the heart of this mystery.

"I heard him, as from a distance, opening far-off doors, and his footsteps descending into the remotest depths of his cellarage. He was away some ten minutes, for the host was a purey, short-winded personage, and, treating his valuable bottles as if they were children he feared to let fall and break, he gained security at a sacrifice of time.

"I fell, meantime, into a brown study.

"In this brown study was enacted, though less vividly, the awful scene in which I had just been an actor, and the question came to me with irritating force, was this, after all, only a dream? and were the open closet door, the rotting cord, and the mortal remains but continuous and conclusive fragments of my dream? In other words, had I been driven out of my bed-chamber by the over-excited impulses of my own fancy?

"I disliked the turn my thoughts were taking. I began to imagine I might be unwell, feverish, which I wasn't, but I knew I could still put to the test the truth of what was so intensely present to me.

"Five minutes would take me to my bed-chamber and back again. If the closet, and the rotten rope, and the withered bones were a fact they would still be there. I took up my candle, and leaving the parlour, hastened in search of the room, and in another moment stood within it.

"I uttered an exclamation of sheer terror, for the accursed room was tenanted as before; but this time the pose or formation of the hideous picture was altered, though I am not sure but what it was more startling even than the other.

"A female figure, with her back toward me, but dressed in the same manner as I have before described, was kneeling by the closet door, and by the light of the fire I could see the monstrous and appalling side face, and I thought she cast a hideous leer at me as I stood frigid in the doorway.

"She was looking at the man's skull that lay jauntily in the corner, one empty socket gazing her in a horrid manner, yet it had a grotesque side to it that was not calculated to make you laugh even although you could not deny the unnatural merriment.

"Then the hag disappeared just in such a manner as a man seeing something fluttering before his eyes rubs them and the momentary derangement of the organs is restored again, and you know that it is the easiest thing in the world to account for the same.

"But there was the closet. From the ceiling hung the broken cord, on the ground were strewn the dreadful remains of a dreadful crime. There was no questioning, much less disputing, that which was so self-evident to every sense.

"If I admit—as most likely I must—that the female figure was a phantom, she assuredly was not a creature of the imagination, for the imagination, as a rule, only gives an unsubstantial reality, in accordance to something previously seen, to something you have a conception of at some former time.

"But I had never seen any such figure; the costume itself, except vaguely identified with pictures, was otherwise unfamiliar to me. Twice the same features had appeared, yet I had never beheld any such face.

"But the closet and its dread secrets, as I have said, were not to be doubted. They existed without the possibility of denial. Having gone to the chamber a second time in order to test the truth afresh, the truth alone remained.

"I returned to the bar-parlour and resumed my chair before the landlord came back, which he did presently, bearing with an exulting smile one of his prized bottles in his hand, which was speedily and delightfully 'glugging' into the glasses, and filling the little chamber with its delicious bouquet.

"We pledged each other, the landlord and I, and I proved his wine afresh. Taking advantage of a pause, during which he was lovingly looking through his glass, I broke in at once with a leading question.

"Landlord," I said, "is there such a thing as a closet—a huge cupboard, reaching from the ceiling to the floor, in my bedroom?"

"He looked at me in blank amazement.

"Do you mean the room you have just left, he said musingly.

"Yes," I replied, and he seemed staggered at the reply.

"Lord bless you—no! You must have dreamt of it," he returned. "There's no closet there; never has been, and—ha! ha!—never will be," and he laughed gleefully.

"How long have you been here?" I asked in the grave unimpassioned tone of a counsellor whose cross-examination is to elicit some surprising truth.

"Why, let me see—these three and twenty years, come next Michaelmas," he replied, readily enough. "Aye, three and twenty years, every day of it."

"Do you recollect who had the house before you?" I went on.

"He began to cogitate, to reflect back, to turn his memory over, and then briskly said—

"Why, let me see—to be sure—it was shut up for a twelvemonth or more, but I did hear as a young pair that didn't live on very good terms together. They had it under lease from a wealthy landowner, living at a fine house a dozen miles or so on the road you have just come by."

"A suspicion flashed across me as I heard the words spoken, but pausing a moment, I then said—

"Soh! is there anything reported about these young people, in association with this individual who was so well off?"

"Oh yes; they say that he—the young man married his miss—you understand me?" and the landlord laid his finger knowingly along his nose, while he took off his glass of splendid old port with the other hand.

"I understood at once.

"You, gentlemen of the world, would have done the same, and came to the same conclusion," continued the traveller, who, with his eye and his pipe, was surveying us, "from Indies to th-



Pole." "I felt," he went on, "that I must lay in a not-hell, but I didn't know how to reach it."

"I don't know," I said, "but I will try to find it. Mine had the same, so far as silence went, and plunging into the profundities of thought, I tried to think of any other form of questioning which might lead to some more satisfactory result."

"When a man marries a discarded woman, and unites himself in holy matrimony with a cast-off mistress, he rarely does it out of a motive which men might hold in respect."

"Most commonly the man himself has little moral worth. Most commonly, too, the transaction is one of the most mercenary nature. Money is the wealthy seducer of the toy he has trifled with, and grown tired of, and the bonds of marriage constitute a legal barrier which thoroughly relieves him from any further obligations."

"Next follows, as a natural consequence, that between two such persons—the man who marries, and the cast-off mistress who is married—that there can be but a small amount of mutual esteem felt, and very soon comes indifference, apathy, mutual recrimination—a recrimination on either side, based on fair and equal grounds; for if the husband reproach his wife for a lapse before marriage, she at least has the right to reproach him for having taken the lapsed-earned wages of her sin."

"Thus, you see, I was arranging a very probable yet plausible theory, by which I could account for the events which had occurred in my bedroom, and made it a very chamber of horrors. When a hate like such as I have suggested follows apathy and contempt, it speedily grows up into a deadly passion; and suicide, or more likely murder, cannot be far away."

"My difficulty lay, however, in associating the phantom woman with the woman who might have been the wife of the luckless wretch whose remains I had left in the dreaded room. I wanted some clue to her identification, and it did not seem to me that my landlord could afford it to me; and while before this I had succumbed to sheer terror, and not without reason, as you may guess—in fact, I was all but frightened out of my life, as I have told you—I was now, under the reaction coming over me, beginning to fume and fret with curiosity, and growing irritable at the idea of stopping short at the very threshold of the explanation which I felt must be near at hand."

"But about this case—or, perhaps, I should the landlord, interrupting my reveries—for bless me, sir, you can't mean it; or, if you mean it, you must have been dreaming."

"This recalled me to myself."

"Would you mind," I said, "going up to the room, and seeing for yourself?"

"Not the least in the world—not a bit," was his cheerful and ready answer, as he rose to take up the candle. "Not the least."

"Stop a bit," I said, "I wish to warn you that this is no joke, and that you must make up your mind to start a shock such as I have met with. There is a closet in that bed-chamber."

"He looked at me a second time, but now his look was less resolute."

"Well, there may be," he replied, after a pause, "there may be, as you say it so seriously; but I never knew of it, though, after all, that's no reason why there should not be one; and he left the parlor."

"I slipped my wine very quietly now."

"Presently he came back pale and trembling. 'You are right. Heaven have mercy on us all! You are right, sir, and this in a manner, explains away the dark and dismal story that was left behind them. The two disappeared suddenly, as I have been told, and though the young man was never heard of—the woman was taken out of the river, about the same time, and a verdict of found drowned passed by the jury which sat on her corpse.'"

"Did you ever hear her described?" I asked. "By George?" he exclaimed, jumping to his feet. "Described? Why, there was a portrait of her, and of him, too, for that matter, found hanging in the commercial room! Of course, as mere furniture, and being already on the walls, I never disturbed them."

"Let me see it—hers—at once," I eagerly cried out, and the next moment with a couple of wax candles we stood in the commercial room, where, in a remote corner, there was a half-length portrait and painted by no unskilled hand."

"It was her—she! 'H! The dumb horror!"

"The portrait—the very effigy stared me in the face; for beautiful, and bold, and life-like as the picture was—that of a woman of about four-and-twenty, and in the full flush of her unhappy womanhood—it was the combination of the paint, skeleton hag I had seen in my bed-chamber, and if anyone had asked for any further solution, I should have told him that she had leaped into sin again—had assisted her husband in his frantic attempt to destroy himself, and in her own sleepless remorse had crowned the whole by drowning herself in the neighboring river."

"And so the traveller told his singular narrative, leaving us to ponder upon it as we might best choose."

**GOING HOME.**—A man may be very happy a little away from home, but he is very glad to return to it. The plainest old familiar dish is better than the daintiest epicurean bill of fare abroad. His own little room, with its handy, compact belongings, is preferable to a marble hall, swept by silk-clad dames. "Home" is more than ever impressed by the significance of that word, when, even in the roughest little hamlet, and most desolate-looking hut, it may mean so much to those who were born in it. It is a beautiful trait, this clinging to the soil of one's birth-place, sterile and unattractive as it may seem to those who have no such associations.

### THE BLIGHTED TREE.

"I mark'd the broad and blighted oak,  
Scorched by the lightning's vivid glare;  
Hollow its stem from branch to root,  
And all its shrivell'd arms were bare."

It was a piercing night in mid-winter, and along the rounded hills towards the Clifton Meadows, below Aylesbury, the moonlight sparkled on the bright and thickly-crested snow with peculiar splendour. Far off, the faint but perpetual roar of the icy river was heard, and the dark forests beyond it were dimly seen in the distance, like a heavy cloud in the western horizon. The interminable country presented only a few solitary trees, and, save that here and there a ragged group of overgrown shrubbery was seen above the snow, one wide and vast uncultivated waste appeared. It was a night in which the fancy of an honest German could not fail to conjure up a thousand phantoms; his shrieking ghosts cried from the crevices of every sapless tree; his witches rode on the pale moonlight moonbeams, in the distant and scarcely perceptible mist that spread a thin veil over the beautiful stars; and the wandering spirits of his departed friends peeped like premature resurrectionists from behind every thicket.

The hour of eleven had drawn nigh, and the watchful family that inhabited the crazy cabin on the borders of this barren country, had extinguished their blazing pine lights, buried up their fires, and sprinkled over the smoking ashes the spoonful of salt, the magic virtues of which dispersed the ghostly train, and ensured them a peaceful rest, when two travellers passed along the broken road that leads from the village toward the ford above the falls. One bore the appearance of an old man, infirm with age; his broad-brimmed hat hid his face, but some thin grey locks waved around his shoulders, and he leaned forward on his jaded horse like one suffering with fatigue or decrepitude; behind him was the appendage of a stranger, a large black portmanteau, which swelled with the treasure it contained. The other was an athletic young man, whom the good people distinguished to be a hardy woodman, who sometimes acted as guide to travellers, and sometimes, for he had some science, ran out patented lands, and was, withal, better acquainted with the country than any man in it. He led the old man's horse sometimes, and sometimes ran before to break the road.

The cottagers thought they discovered trait of mystery in this; and as everything that pertained to mystery had a mystic interest, according to their conceptions, they followed the midnight travellers across the borders with their eyes until they disappeared, and then lay several anxious hours dreaming of murder, and robbery, and blood. More than once they thought they heard the cry of despair mingling with the roar of the waterfall; and more than once discovered symptoms in the dusky room that spoke of death without.

But the woodman was in the village before sunrise; he reported that he had put the stranger safely across the ford, and left him to pursue his journey. Suspicion was hushed for the moment, for the character of the young man was good; the traveller was known to have possessed money, but he had been called down the river on business of such urgent importance, that it was necessary for him to reach the lower ford that night, and he had with difficulty prevailed on Hurlbut to accompany him to the western road. Who the stranger was none knew, and thus far all was fair. But he never reached the ford, and no trace was heard of him from that night. Suspicion was once more awakened, and Hurlbut maintained, when questioned on the subject, a guarded and scornful silence. The fortune-tellers were consulted, and they anathematized the woodman. Signs were attended to, with all the formality of judicial inquiry, and even these condemned the unfortunate young man.

When spring came, it was discovered that a large oak tree, celebrated for its age and majesty, did not put forth a leaf. It grew near a by-road which led to the river below the falls; and as no other tree could be assigned for its blighted appearance, it was attributed to one which now met the popular suspicion among the Germans. They called it the blighted tree; and located the place where the stranger's blood was said beneath its branches. Withered by the hot breath of murder, they declared it should bloom again, whenever the murderer should be brought to justice, and its blood sprinkled on its dry roots.

Five years passed away, and old impressions and vague suspicions grew stronger as years departed; Hurlbut was now surrounded by a young and dependant family; but superstition had fixed an indelible mark upon his character, and he was followed by the eye of jealousy, which watched his actions, his countenance, and his words, while it shunned his association. The man became restless and unhappy; he felt sensibly the weight of a sullied reputation, and though he had disregarded it for years, he began to sink under its influence into moroseness and disquietude.

About this time, some hunters in the pursuit of game which had sheltered in the blighted tree, cut it down, and, lo! from the old trunk fell the withered bones of a human being; they were examined by an anatomist, and declared to be the perfect parts of the skeleton of a man, whom they judged might have been deposited there four or five years before. An opening in the trunk, some distance from the ground, confirmed the probability of the story. The Germans, and their neighbours, too, caught it up eagerly, and the fate of the unfortunate woodman seemed fixed. He fled the storm he saw gathering, but in a month returned and surrendered himself up for trial.

The excitement of the populace ran high, and as the day fixed for his trial drew near, the hopes of his acquittal vanished. The mass of the people were sure of his guilt, and they collected the evidence against him with an activity and zeal which savoured rather of the spirit of bitter persecution than of a love of justice. I leave the

reader to imagine for himself the feelings of a tender wife, and six destitute little children, as they looked forward through the gathering cloud to the day that was to fix his destiny, while I hasten to the crowded court-room, and the solemn arraignment of the husband and father for the crime of murder.

The prisoner stood pale and dejected, but silent and resigned, at the bar, and answered with a calm and steady voice, "Not guilty," to the charge. He was asked if he had counsel. He answered in the negative, and requested that assistance might be assigned him. The judge cast his eyes round the court, as if carelessly in search of some one on whom to lay what, as his manner seemed to indicate, he thought a hopeless task, when an old gentleman whose presence amid the throng had not been noticed, rose and introduced himself as Mr. —, an eminent lawyer of the city. The court bowed respectfully, and a look of astonishment was visible on every face when he asked the privilege of acting as the defendant's counsel.

It was granted, however, unhesitatingly, and he resumed his seat. When the witnesses had been heard on the side of the prosecution, he rose and addressed the court. He recollected the prisoner; he remembered that, on the night on which the evidence went to fix the murder, he had employed the prisoner in the capacity of a guide, and was conducted by him over the ford; that he missed his way, and did not reach the lower ford to which he had intended to go, but travelled by another direction to the city. In regard to the bones so mysteriously found, he had two evidences to prove, he said, that the very physician who pronounced them human and of five years' decay, and who was a bitter enemy of the defendant, had placed them there himself; that they had for many years before decked a corner of his study; the first was a boy who assisted in placing them there, and the second was the aperture in the trunk of the tree itself, which, at the entrance, was not more than five inches in diameter, and, therefore, utterly incapable of admitting a human body. He sat down with exclamations of astonishment; the proof went on, the defendant was acquitted without an argument, and the corrupt and revengeful physician just escaped from the village time enough to save his neck.

This is the story of the blighted tree. It has a moral. How dangerous is superstition! how carefully should circumstantial evidence be examined, and how cautiously weighed! how false and how deceptive the idea that what is generally believed is infallibly the right!

### Varieties.

**THE CALIFORNIA BEER SEED.**—Beer seed, or as it is sometimes more appropriately called, the beer plant, a sort of vegetable "what is it," imported from California, the land of wonders and oddities, is attracting considerable attention among the curious. It is a small, white, irregular-shaped substance, not unlike rice in general appearance, and possesses the property of starting fermentation in a bottle of sweetened water, which in twenty-four hours results in quite palatable beer. The seed seems all alive during fermentation, rising and falling in regular currents, the ascending plumes discharging their gas at the surface, and falling back to reload like regular soldiers.

**THREAD.**—Did you ever think of it? What would the world do without thread? How could we make our garments and cover our nakedness, if our too teachable old mother Eve had not invented thread as the first-born of naked necessity, with which to stitch together her fig-leaves? And does not this prove that spinning must have been among the first employments outside of Eden, if not a pastime in it? And does it not account for the penchant of the fair daughters of Eve to spin street yarn? What would a discourse or argument be without its thread? And what if the thread of life had never been spun? And who spun that thread? We are in fact forced to consider spinning a divine institution, and thread a necessity of existence. May the thread of our lives be cut only of proper lengths for divine uses!

**—TAKE IMPRESSIONS OF COINS AND MEDALS.**—Impressions of coins and medals may be taken in horn. Add one pound of wood ashes to two pounds of quicklime, put them into a quart of water, and boil the whole till reduced to one-third. Dip in a feather, and if on drawing it out the plume comes off, the mixture is sufficiently boiled. When it is settled, filter, and put in some horn shavings. Let the whole soak for three days, and then, having first dipped both hands in oil, work them into a lump. The horn may now be moulded into any shape desired. To take impression of a coin or medal, first dip it in oil, and lay the softened horn over it. When dry, the impression will be sunk into the horn, and a mould is formed in which an exact resemblance of the medal may be reproduced, either by plaster of Paris or any other substance employed for the purpose.

**TEMPER.**—There are many little things in wedded life, which, even if a man have an obliging wife, have a tendency to sour the temper, and to play sad work with philosophy. You should bear in mind that the eye of your child is but more attentively fixed on you when the calm serenity of your life is from any cause disturbed. It has been insensibly led to expect an unobtrusive course of kindness in its home, which is its world; and nothing is more dangerous to that child's future welfare than the disappointment it feels when, for the first time, it beholds your angry, flashing eye fixed upon its mother—your wife. It would scarcely be possible for you to teach it a more deadly lesson. It is scarcely possible that its young mind can enter into the why and where of your anger, and reason the matter out. It is more likely to draw its conclusion from its instinct; and that instinct

will most probably lead it to cling to its mother, to the being who has held it to her bosom, and has carried it every hour of its life. Now, if it be in the infantile comparisons of a former father and mother, to the disengagement of a former. These considerations indicate the course to be pursued for the benefit of a family. Teach unmistakably the great necessity of saying everything—doing everything—in a firm, but kind, calm, and respectful manner.

### SPEAK GENTLY TO THY WIFE.

SPEAK gently, kindly, to thy wife,  
She knows enough of sorrow;  
O seek not from each little ill  
An angry word to borrow;  
The early light of household love  
Has more than golden worth,  
Which from her heart one smile of time  
Can call in beauty forth.

When thou art distant, stern and cold,  
And through harsh words of thine,  
Its sunny ray of gentleness  
At home may never shine  
Upon the heart, such cold words fall  
And chill love's tender tie;  
O! ever, when home trials come,  
Speak gently to thy wife.

Far nobler in life's battle scene  
Is he who breasts the storm  
With manly courage when abroad,  
And loving words at home,  
Than he who, grovelling all his days,  
A traitor to his kind,  
A petty tyrant proves at home  
The meanness of his mind.

### Wit and Wisdom.

**A TALL MAN.**—They have a man out West so tall that he lets himself out at camp meetings for a spele.

### ON A BALD HEAD.

My hair and I are quits, I've seen;  
I first cut him, he now cuts me.

**BEGIN EARLY.**—"Jim," said one young man to another, "Jim, lend me two cents, will you? I got up so early that I spent all my money before breakfast. I didn't think the day was going to be so long."

**MRS. PARTINGTON** told Remus the other day, in confidence, that a young man had committed infanticide by throwing his brains up in a state of delirium tremens, and the coroner was holding a compost over his remains.

**A GOOD IDEA.**—In Connecticut they find a use for almost everything. An old lady in that State is collecting all the newspaper she can lay her hands on to make soap of. She says they are a "desp't sight better than ashes—they are as good as clear oil."

### WHAT IS IT?

In a word of five letters by which we all live,  
The second you place next the last of the five,  
A thing will come forth with which, though it  
Is scorned,

Every man you encounter must now be scorned.

**PROPER LANGUAGE.**—The old adage, "that you should not count your chickens before they are hatched," has been rendered by a professor of etiquette: "The producers of poultry should postpone the census of their juvenile flock until the period of incubation is fully accomplished."

**PROFITABLE.**—A one dollar bill on a December 1st, bank, has lately come up bearing this inscription: "This one dollar bill is a compensation I received for marrying Mary Sommers and John Bradford, after riding five miles in the snow and storm, and paying three dollars for a horse.—Samuel R. Jones, Clergyman." Perhaps, after all, Jones had the best of the bargain.

**BLACK AND BLUE.**—"I say Sam Jousling, wait for you look so sober dis morning? You need usually allers a laughin', but now your face looks as gloomy and black as dis spell ob wedder."—"Why, chile, I feels bad; I've got what de white folks calls de blues, an' de was sort at dat, dat's what I has, Pete Gumbo."—"De what you call 'em Sam?"—"De blues, de bad ind ob blues."—"Dar's whar yer corner dis chile, Sam; you's ahead ob me dis time. Now, if it don't make you terial difference to you, I'd jes' like to hear you simplify what dis blues is."—"Why, wyy, Pete, you don't know nothin'! I thought you's more acquainted wid de fluffy ob de human mind. Well, you see when a man's got de blues, he looks for'ard into de coming foot'ory, jes' as though he gwine to draw a blank in de big lottery—he feels like as if all de delight-um prizes in dis low-down scene hadn't a single number on 'em. When he gets up in de mornin' he feels wusser. He thinks dat his body is made ob cream, all kept his heart, and dat's a big piece ob lead in de middle. All sorts ob sights an' sounds berin' round, an' red monkeys buzzin' about his ears. Dar, den's what I got now, an' den's what I call de blues."

**A BOUND WRETCH.**—A young lady who has the misfortune to reside in a boarding-house in this city and who is vain of her piano-forte playing, was recently entertaining a party of friends with a fashionable song, when an old bachelor boarder rushed out of his room to the head of the stairs, and shouted: "What are you harpin' that pig for? Turn him into the street." "What pig?" asked the lady, so astonished that she stopped singing. The old bachelor descended the stairs, looked into the room and said: "I thought I heard a pig squealing in this room." The young lady thought him a wretch, and said so.

**A FAST CONGREGATION.**—At Mount Creek, Illinois, a few days ago, the congregation in the Methodist church got up a *fact*. The church had been newly painted, and quite a large congregation, as usual, had assembled, for the purpose of worship. After preaching was over, and the time for pronouncing the benediction came on, the preacher raised his hand to call the attention of the people to the fact, when jealousy, what a sound! The congregation were sticking fast in their seats!



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